The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 239.

NEW YORK.

Mr. Greeley Announces the Tribune's Programme During the Coming Campaign.

The National Bank Look-Up Investigation Comes to Naught.

Text of the Charges Against Judge Cardozo.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A FRUITLESS INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The case against the Tenth National Bank was dismissed to-day, after a hearing before United States Commissioner Davenport. The President of the bank swore there was no knowledge on the part of the officers of the bank concerning Henry N. Smith's withdrawal, on Thursday, of nearly five millions in greenbacks. Jay Gould swore he knew nothing of the Smith transaction, though among the money checked out by Smith, $200,000 is said to belong to Gould. Much surprise has been felt because so much stir has been created by the Smith transaction, when the same exploit has been frequent of late years, and excited no universal comment. Unfavorable opinions are also expressed of the condition of banks which are so nervous over a look-up of only five millions. The excitement of Smith's conspiracy, however, is chiefly due to the fact that New York of late has risen against its most powerful rings, and is not disposed now to let the mercantile and industrial interests suffer through plots of Wall street gamblers. Smith checking out five millions reduced the loaning capacity of the banks twenty millions, that being the legal proportion, compelling merchants no less than speculators to pay enormous rates of interest. Daniel Drew prints a card this evening denying that he had anything whatever to do with the look-up, and declaring that, though often paying usury, he has never in his life received more than the legal rate, 7 per cent, for the use of money.

DREW'S BIG TRANSACTION.

The fact the London houses have compromised their Erie interests is considered to give Drew very little chance to fill his contract to supply $5,000,000 of Erie before next New Year's Day, at 55, without serious loss, as the London houses have a decidedly much longer purse than ever.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

The steady withdrawal by the Treasury of the 5-per cent certificates during the past year, has induced the banks to work much more closely on their reserve than sound banking warrants, and, accordingly, banks now find themselves in a position to be distressed by the operation of two or three speculators, who have ready cash enough to hold the balance of power.

Commissioner Davenport is urged to examine the condition of all the city banks, since they display so much alarm over the withdrawal from their vaults of less than 3 per cent of their advertised combined capital and deposits.

A GRAND MASS MEETING

to be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow night has been drummed up by Bowen of the *Independent* at the instance of wealthy office-holders. Henry Ward Beecher is expected to be the star, supported by such small twinklers as General Woodford, A. B. Teuny, A. B. Baylis, and C. B. Chittenden.

THE DEMOCRACY.

August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the house of the Chairman, in this city, on Wednesday, May 8. The *World* says: "Although the call does not say for what the meeting is to be held, it is probably to call a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. There will evidently be a contest among the party leaders as to whether the Democrats shall nominate candidates or support the candidates of the Liberal Republicans, and the result will depend on the action of the Cincinnati Convention." The *World* says the date, being one week after the Cincinnati Convention, is chosen, and hopes the action of the Liberal Republicans in their national meeting may be fruitful.

The situation of the Stock Exchange to-day was devoid of special interest. In the morning stocks advanced, but by the afternoon the improvement was lost and in some cases the lowest figures of the day were made. Many parties who bought stocks yesterday and this morning on the theory that money would be easier, were disappointed at the turn of affairs, and sold out during the day. Late in the day there was a steadier tone to speculation, but the market was dull and had a tired aspect. The number of outside operators has sensibly decreased since the money stringency. The general market today was duller than on any day since the revolution in Erie, about one month since. The final close was dull and steady. Erie exceptionally strong with sales at 54¾.

THE MONEY MARKET

was strong throughout, and ¼ per diem was the general rate among brokers. After 3 p. m., the demand continued, and money was quoted at 3 1-16 and afterwards 1-16. Commercial paper dull and difficult of sale.

From 2 to 3:30 p. m. to-day money was very hard to get, even at the rate of 100 per cent per annum. One firm, in order to break prices, offered $200,000 at 7 per cent currency, and the rush for it was fairly tigerish. After it was gobbled up, the rate returned to ¼ per cent diem and remained there till the close. The rumor that Smith had unlocked his $5,000,000 is not confirmed.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull and nominal at 109¾@109¾ for good and prime bankers' 60 days' sterling.

THE GOLD MARKET

closed firm at 114¼@114¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and steady.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 101¼@101¾; Union firsts, 91¼@91¾; land grants, 80@80¾; incomes, 84@85.

BREADSTUFFS.

For family and trade brands the flour demand is fair, and the market firmer. Spring wheat extras of low grades are more plenty and tame. Superfine and No. 2 are salable. At the close there was a steady feeling, with more doing in the low grades, and a firm and fairly active trade for high grades. Wheat quiet. Spring heavy and prices nominal. Winter firmly held and not plenty. At the close the market was tame for spring, but holders declined to sell freely. Winter better and in fair demand.

PORK

in moderate demand and steady. Holders offering sparingly.

[To the Associated Press.]

POSTPONED.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The inauguration of the Shakspearian Memorial Statue, which was to take place April 23, is now postponed until June on account of the non-arrival of the statue.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CARDOZO.

The four of the charges against Judge Cardozo, as submitted by the Bar Association, is published. A statement prefixed to the charges recites the circumstances of the "Black Friday" gold transactions, in which suits referred to in the first charge originated. The conspiracy to raise the price of gold and obtaining an injunction against the Gold Exchange Bank, and having it placed in the hands of a Receiver. There are ten specifications under this head. The second charge is in relation to the discharge of a Blackwell's Island prisoner on habeas corpus. The third is taken up with the Pearsall O'Connor case, and the fourth the Leside divorce suit. The fifth charges the Judge with being guilty of corruption, interference in appointing referees corrupt favorite persons with the purpose subsequently to allow to such persons extravagants and exorbitant compensation. The referees sued by Gratz Nathan are cited in particular, the said Gratz Nathan being a nephew of the said Judge Cardozo.

IRREGULAR.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the judgment against Anna E. Burns, for manslaughter, by a bourbon on Mary Russell, was irregular, on the ground that the December term, not a Court of Sessions, by Recorder Hackett, was filed.

AQUATIC.

The Atalanta boat crew start for Europe next Saturday, for the coming international contest.

MORE BRIBERY.

The examinations some time ago commenced with the conduct of officials of Westchester County, has resulted in important disclosures. Two Justices are charged with taking bribes to release prisoners, and one of them is accused of aiding a criminal to escape from jail. An indictment has been found against those Justices, and another Magistrate is to be indicted for violation of duty. Revelations of fraud on the part of leading county officials are pouring in upon us, which is expected will startle the inhabitants of that county.

UP-HILL WORK.

The Brooklyn reformers are about disgusted with their attempts to remedy abuses in that city, and say that their efforts are failures.

RECALLED.

A Washington special says it is understood that the Prince Charles d'Salines Bellmont has been recalled at the request of our Government, in consequence of addressing a sharp note to Mr. Fish on a matter growing out of the sale of arms investigation.

THE TRIBUNE'S PROGRAMME.

Horace Greely prints the following in the Tribune to-morrow as to the course of that paper in the forthcoming Presidential campaign: "First, if there shall be Democratic candidates for President and Vice President in the field, we purpose to support that Republican ticket which seems most likely to succeed. Second, if the main issue in canvass shall be protection against free trade, we shall, no matter as to candidates, be found on the side of protection. Third But, if as we hope and expect, there shall be two Republican tickets, and none other presented with any hopes of success, we shall favor that one whose election will, in our judgment most likely to promote economy in public expenditure, purity in legislation and administration, substantial unanimity in uniting for all citizens a complete equality of rights under the law, and hasten the return of fraternal concord and mutual good will between those who were arrayed against each other in sanguinary strife throughout our great civil war. Such a ticket we will support, and it will be formed by the nomination of A or B, C or D, at Cincinnati, Philadelphia or elsewhere." Greeley further says in the future we will not be at expense to print no campaign editions, whoever may be the candidates.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE

occurred between a private watchman, named Hayes, and a supposed burglar, in East Fifty-fourth street, early this morning, in which the latter was terribly beaten. The injured man is lying in Bellevue Hospital, and it was reported this afternoon that his recovery is impossible. In his possession were found a set of burglar's tools, a lot of stolen keys, and a quantity of clothing, which it is believed he stole.

THE COOK BLACKMAILING CASE.

The case of Emma E. Couch, who was indicted for conspiracy to blackmail the Rev. Dr. Parker, was called this morning in the Court of General Sessions. Neither defendant nor her counsel appeared. A bench warrant was issued for her arrest.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of immigrants since January 1 is 20,350, against 18,149 during the same period in 1871.

THE DEATH OF DR. WOODHULL.

The sudden death of Dr. Woodhull, the former husband of the woman Victoria C. Woodhull, on Sunday, was the cause of a great deal of excitement among the Woodhull-Claflin clan. It seems that the deceased has been under the influence of morphine for some time past. Some of the family were very much excited, and expressed an opinion that the old man had been helped to his last journey. Tom Corcoran, however, certified that his death was due to intemperance and morphine.

THE METHODISTS.

At a Methodist preachers' meeting, yesterday, there was an animated discussion by the Rev. Messrs. S. McAlister, Dickinson, Tryon, Janes, and Willis, upon what constituted the true test of membership. The question was adjourned over to the next meeting.

Orange Judd and J. H. Oakershouse have been elected delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which soon meets in Brooklyn.

OBITUARY.

George Dietz, a prominent German journalist, died here on Saturday night.

THE JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Judiciary Committee have about finished hearing the testimony against the Judges. Last evening Colonel Richard French testified to having been obliged to sell property at a ruinous valuation, which was something less than $20,000 of its value; that, by the transaction, Gratz Nathan made $27,600 as counsel fees, and another $27,000 went to other members of the ring.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS

The *Tribune* says that Senator Fenton will probably address a meeting of "Liberal Republicans" at the Cooper Institute, on Friday evening. Carl Schurz is to address a meeting of German citizens at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening.

SETTLING UP.

The payment of a dividend of 25 per cent to the Guardian Savings Bank's creditors, commenced yesterday.

THE CITY CHARTER.

The Common Council will memorialize the Legislature to allow the election of delegates to a convention of citizens, for the purpose of framing a new charter for the city.

THIEVES DETECTED.

The notorious Jack Shepard and John Hall, arrested to-day were arrested to-day charged with being concerned in the burglary of a dry goods store in Philadelphia on Saturday. The stolen goods were shipped to this city by Adams' Express, and the burglars were caught while demanding them.

MICHIGAN.

Unveiling of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 9.—The exercises attending the unveiling of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument here to-day constituted the most imposing demonstration of that kind ever known in this city. An immense crowd of people came to Detroit yesterday and this morning by immense trains on all the railroads and ferries, and country roads also, this morning, added to immense additions. The weather in the early part of the day was clear and warm, and this fact added greatly to the rush thitherward. All public offices, courts, etc., were closed, and there was a general suspension of business toward afternoon.

The public business of the day commenced by the holding, in the Opera House, at 9:30 a.m., of a meeting of veteran soldiers, for the purpose of organizing a State Association. This called out a very large audience to see the distinguished soldiers, included in which were many ladies. General F. Swift, of Detroit, presided, and a constitution was soon agreed upon and adopted, which provides that the organization shall be known as the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. Its objects are to foster loyalty, to preserve fraternal feeling among the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the State, and to discourage all future treason and rebellion. All soldiers and sailors of the army, navy, and marine corps who served in the suppression of the rebellion, or who now belong to those organizations, or have been honorably discharged from the service, are eligible to membership. No person is eligible who bore arms against the Government. The organization was then perfected by the election of the following officers: President, General A. S. Williams, of Detroit; Vice Presidents: First District, General William A. Troop, Detroit; Second District, Colonel L. Savior, Tecumseh; Third District, Private John P. Larkin, Marshall; Fourth District, Colonel Delos Phillips, Kalamazoo; Fifth District, Colonel J. H. Kidd, St. Johns; Sixth District, Captain John Hamilton, Flint; Seventh District, Major E. S. Huston, Vassar; Eighth District, Sergeant Major H. H. Norrington, Saginaw; Ninth District, S. Humphrey, Cheboygan; Tenth District, General W. L. Withington, Jackson; Recording Secretary, Captain G. H. Rowell, Battle Creek; Corresponding Secretary, General J. W. McMillan, Detroit; Executive Committee, Colonel H. L. Raymond, Captain H. C. Christiancy, Sergeant Durfee, Captain Edward Mayum.

During this business meeting Generals Burnside, Sheridan, and Custer made their appearance, were loudly cheered, and each made a brief speech of acknowledgment. After some minute and a recitation of "Sheridan's Ride" by Mrs. Dr. A. Griffith of the State Normal School, the Association adjourned.

Minor reunions were also held throughout the morning, and at the First Baptist Church a free collation was served by ladies of the city to all veterans.

The unveiling ceremonies proper commenced at 2 p. m., with a procession through the main streets to the central parts of the city, which occupied about an hour in passing a given point, and contained a very fine display of military and civic societies. The streets through which the State turned out over one thousand strong, and presented a magnificent appearance. The regular and original organizations in the line amounted to over two thousand men, and bore with them their old battle-flags, taken for the most part from the State archives. They were vociferously cheered by immense crowds of people who lined the streets. Decorations along the route were numerous and tasteful.

At about 3 o'clock the procession commenced to wind about the grand stand in Campus Martius, and that large square, and all the other buildings about it, were soon packed with people, many thousands being assembled in that neighborhood. The monument, which is 56 feet in height, and consists of a granite shaft with elaborate bronze figures, the whole designed by Randolph Rogers, was still surrounded by flags and guarded by a detachment of marines. The unveiling exercises proper then commenced with prayer by Rev. D. C. Jacobs, former Chaplain of the Eighth Regiment, and Governor Baldwin then briefly addressed the audience. After he had closed the usual Masonic ceremonies followed, Grand Master Chamberlain officiating. Soon after they were concluded Hon. Austin Blair delivered an oration. At this time a rain storm began in earnest, and materially marred the proceedings, scattering the crowd and producing much confusion. The speaker however, spoke for nearly half an hour to an immense concourse, and then the order was given for unveiling. The rain about this time ceased, and to slow music and the roar of artillery the flags were pulled away, and after some delay caused by one catching on the crowning statue of Michigan, the monument was unveiled amid much cheering.

Just about this time much excitement was caused by the breaking in of a part of the grand stand, precipitating a score or more persons to the ground, seriously injuring a boy named Wm. M. Gordon in the back, and creating quite a panic in the crowd. This constituted the only casualty of the day, and the excitement over it was not of long duration.

After the unveiling the immense crowd slowly dispersed. This evening General Burnside held a public and largely attended reception at the Russell House.

POLITICAL.

The Illinois Liberal Republicans to Call a State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—The *State Register* of to-day prints the following circular. As we have before stated, a Liberal Republican movement is on foot in this city, and in a few days a call will be issued, calling a State Convention. No select delegates to attend the Cincinnati Convention. The names to the call will embrace about all the prominent Republicans in the State. Some of the names to this document are already with the regular Radical call for the State Convention of May 23. Look out for breakers.

Snow Storms at the West.

OMAHA, April 9.—The worst snow and wind storm of the season prevailed throughout Wyoming and Colorado from Saturday evening until this morning. The storm commenced on the line of the Union Pacific, about 600 miles west of here, and extended eastward, over a distance of four hundred miles. There is about two feet of snow reported fallen on Cheyenne. The storm caused a temporary stopping of all trains on the Union Pacific for breakfast-hour mentioned, and also of trains near Denver. The weather has since become pleasant, and trains will probably run regularly to-morrow.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—The Pore murder trial was had to-day and the prosecution examined several witnesses, clearly proving the shooting of Beach by Pore. After the prosecution rested their case, Colonel Norvell opened for the defense with a speech, taking the ground that Pore is acquitted upon a hereditary insanity, which was aggravated into active manifestation by the pursuit of Beach in influencing Mrs. Pore to separate from her husband, and file a suit for divorce. The defence have a large number of witnesses, and the trial will probably continue during the week. The court-room was crowded to-day, and deep interest is being taken in the trial.

It has been sent abroad from here that a recent investigation of the affairs of the Post Office in this city disclosed mismanagement and irregularities, resulting in the removal of T. M. Walsh, Assistant Postmaster, and Mr. Henry, chief clerk in the paper department. The charges seem to have been made by Mr. M. Pryor, a discharged paper clerk, and sent to Washington, on the reception of which, Special Agent Postmaster was sent to examine Postmaster General Mr. J. Smith, the Postmaster-General, in an interview with a reporter of the *Democrat*, to-day, stated that the charges as published, are utterly false. He said, however, that reprehensations of some kind had been sent to Washington; that Special Agent Postmasters came here last week, privately examined every employe in the office, but would not show him a copy of the charges. General Smith dismissed Mr Walsh himself, but for reasons which he declined to give at present, and Mr. Henry was discharged by the order of the Post Office Department. General Smith denies that any printed circulars, or other matter, has ever been destroyed in the office, as charged, or other irregularities committed, and states that at the proper time any charges made against his office will be explained to the Post Office Department, and shown to be without foundation.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 9.—At the evening session of the State Senate, a resolution to expel Senator Woot was debated. A substitute was offered that in placing himself under pecuniary obligations to the parties interested in legislation, Senator Wood's conduct was improper and censurable, but the acts he is now charged with are not offences against the privileges of the Senate, and that consideration of the resolution for expulsion be indefinitely postponed. The substitute was adopted by a vote of 18 to 12.

In the Assembly the Local Option bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 42 to 41.

Obituary.

ALBANY, April 9.—Hon. Erastus Corning died last night after a long illness. The funeral will take place on Friday at 3 o'clock P. m., from Mr. Peter Gilleman's. The Board of Trade and other Associations have been called to hold meetings on the occasion of his death. Flags are hoisted at half-mast, and there is a general feeling of regret for the loss of one who has done so much public good.

Telegraphic Brevities.

At the election in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, the Democratic city ticket was elected by 300 majority.

—The entire Republican city ticket was elected in Lockport, N. Y., yesterday.

—The Welland Canal is expected to be open for navigation on the 20th inst.

—The following gentlemen were, yesterday, elected officers of the Buffalo Board of Trade for the ensuing year: Alfred F. Wyckh, President; Alonzo Richmond, Vice President; Edward W. Hays, Treasurer.

—Hon. Dunn, a prominent gentleman of Wisconsin, and once Orderly Sergeant of Wisconsin Territory, died at his home at Mineral Point, on Monday, in the 72d year of his age.

—The Albany Republicans concede to the election of Thacher, the regular Democratic nominee, for Mayor.

—A break has occurred in the Delaware & Hudson Canal, 24 miles above Lock No. 51, on the Neversink. The break is 30 feet long and 15 feet below the canal level. It is estimated that it will take at least ten days to repair the damages.

—A portion of the Schuylerville bridge over the Hudson River was carried away, on Monday night, by a break up of ice in the Mechanicville and Hudson. The ice was of enormous thickness in weight. A span of the bridge [illegible] upon which the break occurred [illegible] was fastened gave way with a crash, carrying the stern of the boat to the bottom of the river.

—A despatch from Westminster, Carroll County, Md., says a terrible murder was committed in that county on Friday last. Abraham Lynn, aged 71, was murdered at Sharon Mill, and his body robbed of $800. Lynn was running the mill, and his body was found in the sink of the mill, with the skull frightfully fractured with a crowbar.

—The past few warm days, with warm rains, have melted the ice so much that the Mississippi River is clear at Prairie du Chien, and the transfer of passengers and baggage is now being made. The Wisconsin River is also clear, south of the bridge, at Merrimac, with a small channel above the bridge.

—The Second Comptroller has given an opinion that the 10 per cent before Congress for the payment of bounties to troops enlisted under the President's proclamation of May 3, 1861, applies only to men who enlisted for three years, between the dates named, viz.: between May 3 and July 22, 1861.

—On the morning of April 6, a terrible tornado visited the vicinity of Newton, Jasper County, Ill., uprooting barns, demolishing houses and forests, and destroying life. The house of one Jane Mabary was demolished, and Mrs. Mabaney killed. This was eight miles south west of Newton. One mile farther it struck the house of James Reed, demolished it, killing Mr. Pope, Miss Little, and Mr. Pope's father in law, and wounding seven others. Two miles further on its devastation ceased.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn scarce; mixed and yellow, 72c; white, 75c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer, at 8¼, 7¾ and 7½c. Sugar-cured hams, 11½c. All others unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20; sight ¼ premium; gold, 110¾.

COTTON—Weak; sales, 3,500 bales; good ordinary, 9½c; low middlings, 11½; middlings, 12½c. Receipts, 1,171 bales; no exports; stock, 135,136 bales.

DIED

BOAGLAND—Edward S. Hoagland, aged 50 years. Funeral from his residence, 75 West Washington-st., this day, at 11 o'clock. Friends are invited.

MUHLHAUSEN—Anna Gertrud Muhlhausen, aged 21 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 322 Blue Island-av., Thursday, April 11, at half-past 1 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OLCOTT—In Denver City, Col., of consumption, Kittie, only child of William and Amelia Olcott, aged 15 years, formerly of Chicago.

☞ Michigan and New York papers please copy.

BARTLETT—At Campton, Kane County, Ill., April 8, after a long illness, Henry Ward Boocher, youngest son of J. F. and J. A. Bartlett, in the 16th year of his age.

WILLIAMS—April 8, at 12 p. m., Elizabeth Jane, beloved wife of David Williams.

Funeral from residence, corner of Wellington street and Dummy road, Lake View, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

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FINANCIAL.

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LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts.,

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CHICAGO, April 5, 1872.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Corporations, and individuals;

Discount Commercial Paper;

Make call loans on Government or other approved collateral;

Draw Sterling Bills direct on London at favorable rates.

Transact a regular banking business.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

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BREECH LOADERS

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Orders Promptly Executed.

HENRY SEARS & CO.,

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MILLINERY.

OPENING DAYS.

PIERCE & SILVEY'S,

944 STATE-ST.,

Corner Twentieth.

Thursday & Friday, Day & Evening.

MILLINERY

DEPARTMENT.

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers and Feathers, Chips, Leghorns, English Straws, Tuscan Straws, McLellan and Dolly Vardens, together with a very handsome assortment of Children's Hats, Children's Suits, Infants' Wardrobes, Fancy Scarfs, Ties and Ribbons.

Grand Retail Opening.

MILLINERY,

Straw Goods,

AND

NOTIONS,

Introducing the latest designs in Parisian Fashions.

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT,

The 12th and 13th inst.

HEWES & PRESCOTT,

258 WABASH-AV.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FARNUM,

FLAGG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

119 Summer-st., Boston,

HAVE A FULL LINE OF SAMPLES AT

266 West Madison-st., Chicago,

10 PER CENT LOWER

THAN ANY WESTERN HOUSE.

Are closing out our entire Chicago stock

AT COST.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

283 & 285 Wabash-av.,

Corner Van Buren-st.,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS & SHOES.

☞ All omnibuses to and from the West Side pass our door.

M. SELZ & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

HAND MADE BOOTS AND SHOES,

SALESROOM:

69 and 71 Wabash-av.

One door south of Randolph-st.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE:

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 20,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

VAN'S PATENT RANGES.

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that I have entered suit against Messrs. Blanchard & Garrison, of St. Louis, Mo., for using designs and cuts, showing my name, card-plate, and trade-mark, for several months, thereby attempting to deceive the public by representing that they sell my goods.

I am the inventor and only manufacturer of J. Van's Patent Ranges, and have obtained more patents, and invented more valuable improvements in Cooking Apparatus, than any other in America.

JOHN VAN,

SOLE MANUFACTURER,

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AND

HERON, SMITH & MOORES,

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The oldest, largest, and most perfect Manufactory in the United States.

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No other musical instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price Lists.

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ORGANS.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos.

Lighte & Co.'s Pianos.

Great Union Pianos.

Smith's American Organs.

All orders to the trade filled with despatch.

N. B.—100 New Pianos and Organs to rent, or for sale, on monthly payments.

W. W. KIMBALL,

610 Michigan-av.,

Between Sixteenth and Eighteenth sts.

TABLE SAUCE.

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD

(LEICESTERSHIRE)

TABLE SAUCE.

THE BEST

Sauce and Relish

Made in any part of the World, for Family Use.

Pints, - - 50 cts.

1-2 Pints, - - 30 cts.

For Sale by all Grocers.

CARPETS.

Retail Carpets.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.,

Have the finest and best selected stock of

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, &c.,

To be found in the city.

HARDWARE.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

IRON,

STEEL, NAILS,

Heavy Hardware.

New Warehouse and Office,

MICHIGAN-AV., near RANDOLPH-ST.

ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF OLD LOCATION,

CHICAGO, ILL.

STOVES.

Rathbone's Stoves

Are favorably known all over the United States, and no fair one is complete without one. Among their most popular patterns are the

FEARLESS

Cooking Stove, for Coal or Wood, with or without low cast reservoir.

Good Cheap Stoves

In large variety, at their wholesale salerooms,

30 & 32 South Canal-st.

J. F. RATHBONE & CO.

☞ Retailed by prominent dealers in the city and country.

HATS, CAPS, etc.

SWEET,

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& CO.,

HATS, CAPS,

AND

Straw Goods.

59 and 61

WEST WASHINGTON

The largest and Finest Assortment of Stylish Goods in Chicago.

AMES,

SHERMAN & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS,

Straw Goods,

Umbrellas & Parasols.

Nos. 56 & 58 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO.

KLOKKE

THE

HATTER.

SPRING STYLES

OF

Dress and Business Hats

NOW READY.

73 West Madison-st.

CACE,

CARHART &

MALLORY,

Successors to Carhart, Lewis & Co.,

HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.

Having succeeded to the business of CARHART LEWIS & CO., and largely increased our facilities we shall be glad to see all our old customers and the trade, and offer them every advantage in the purchase of goods in our line.

N. B.—Correspondence and orders for CARHART, LEWIS & CO. will be addressed to our present temporarily, 120 MICHIGAN-AV., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

KING BROS. & CO.,

81 & 83 Market-st.

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods,

AT LOW PRICES.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Residence Property on and adjacent to

Ashland-av.

WANTED.

Situation Wanted.

A middle-aged man wants a situation in a wholesale tea or grocery house as traveling agent or otherwise. Address B 62, Tribune office.

WANTED,

In Evanston, board in private family by a gentleman and wife; reference required. Address, with full particulars, J 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—

In vicinity of Harrison or Oakland, board in a private family by a gentleman and wife; reference given. Address, with full particulars, M 101, Tribune Branch office.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, etc.

FIELD,

BENEDICT

& CO.,

Cor. Market & Washington-sts.,

CHICAGO,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Vestings,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &C., &C.

The Trade will find the largest stock and lowest prices.

BIDDLE & BOYD,

WHOLESALE

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Vestings,

Tailors' Trimmings,

Have a full line in every department, and make the lowest prices.

274 East Madison-st.,

NEAR THE BRIDGE.

FOR SALE.

Chicago Leases, with Saloon Clause,

For sale by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., Nos. 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 146 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Iron foundry in complete running order. Capacity, 10 tons per day. Inquire of

FURD MANUF'G. CO.,

20 West Washington-st.

INSURANCE.

B. W. HOSMER,

INSURANCE,

393 Wabash-av.,

REPRESENTS THE

ORIENT INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD;

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INS. CO., HARTFORD;

ENTIRELY NEW CAPITAL, $200,000.

CROCKERY.

Important to Country Merchants!

CROCKERY

In original packages and open stock.

Glassware, Cutlery, Spoons, Looking-Glasses, etc.

LOWEST PRICES and LARGEST ASSORTMENT in the city, at

F. & E. JAEGER'S,

73 WABASH-AV.,

Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ANDREW BROWN,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED HAMS

BEEF, PORK, LARD,

Smoked Beef, Sugar-cured Jolls, Tongues, Tripe, and Pigs' Feet.

S. W. Cor. Eighteenth and Grove-sts.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SALT,

217 Michigan-av., op. Tremont House.

J. W. STEARNS & SONS,

Wholesale Grocers,

63 North Desplaines-st.,

Between Lake and Fulton, Chicago.

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

(Established 1848.)

REAL ESTATE & HOUSE RENTING AGENCY,

285 WEST MADISON-ST.

First-class buildings taken charge of, rented, and the rents collected. Real estate bought and sold. Property managed for non-residents.

NOTICE.

I have a special practice before one of the Departments at Washington, which can be made to pay $50,000 the next six months. The right one can have an interest. Call on or address ATTORNEY, Room 3, 63 West Lake-st.

GEO. H. FROST,

City Surveyor,

500 WABASH-AV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEBRIS!

Have your cellars cleaned now. Can be done cheaper now than in one or two months hence.

Am prepared to contract with responsible parties for the removal of debris, cleaning brick, &c.

REFERENCES—I refer to the following, for whom I have worked: Dr. R. L. Rea, Messrs. Edwin Hunt & Sons, Rush Medical College, Judge R. S. Morris, Horace White, Esq., Amos Granniss, Esq., C. Ha McCormick, Esq., Fernando Jones, Esq.,

Address F. C. WHERLING,

220 Third-av.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, and all ports of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $50 (gold); steerage fare, $30 (currency), prepaid certificates issued. Cabin plans on view, and state rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any part. Apply for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 19 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

To Non-Residents.

Owners living out of the city wishing their houses rented or sold, rents collected, taxes paid, etc., etc., should apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st. Established 1848.

Fire-Proof Roofing.

Architects, builders, insurance men, and others interested in fire-proof cement roofing, are invited to call on our office, 207 Dearborn-st., corner of La Salle and Monroe-sts., at 7 o'clock this afternoon to witness a fire test of Our

Chicago Metallic Cement Roofing

MANILLA WRAPPING PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 146 Wabash-av.

GAS FIXTURES.

Large stock and low prices. 117 Twenty-second-st.

E. E. PETERSON,

Late Peterson & Fatherson.

Notice.

A special meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held at the Church, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., on Wednesday evening, April 10, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting. By order of the President.

T. W. ENDICOTT, Secretary.

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTAL,

Michigan-av., Chicago,

BET. THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH-STS.

Completed and furnished since the great fire. FIRST-CLASS.

D. S. HUNSON, CLARKE & CO.

WASHINGTON.

Passage of a Bill in the House Providing for the Introduction of Postal Cards.

The Sale of Arms Investigation ---A Woman in the Case.

The Abolition of Bonded Warehouses Favored by the Ways and Means Committee.

Substance of the Railroad Freight Bill Introduced in the House.

The Conference Committee on the St. Croix Land-Grant Bill Fails to Agree.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SEVENTH TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Committee on Finance, to-day, had under consideration the House resolution, rebuking the Senate for its interference with the House prerogative in originating revenue measures. The Committee seemed to agree with their Chairman that there was no limit to the power of the Senate to amend, and that in the last Tariff bill the Senate had not transcended the Constitution. In order, however, to settle this dispute, so far as possible, and have a precedent established which would settle this question so far as future legislation of this character is concerned, it was determined to refer the whole subject to the Committee on Privileges, with the request that the latter make a report as soon as convenient. Several members of the Committee were in favor of reference to the Judiciary Committee, but that course was objected to by reason of Trumbull's pronounced opinions on the subject, as against the interests of the Senate.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have substantially finished their Tariff bill, and are now giving most of their time to a revision of their labors. The Committee have made quite a number of modifications of this bill within the last few days, in contemplation of the sentiments existing on the subject in the Senate, as developed when the Sherman Tariff bill was under consideration. The main business of the Committee for the past two days has been the consideration of the Tax bill, which has also now progressed to an advanced stage, and in this connection the bill establishes uniformity in the rate of taxation on tobacco. There are several very important sections of the Tariff bill, on which no regular vote of the Committee has as yet been taken.

NAVIGATOR'S ISLAND.

Positive information regarding the truth of the report that the United States steamer ——— ament had raised our flag ——— visitors' Island is expected by the ——— steamer, due at San Francisco ——— this month. The last news received ——— this report was that a Dutch steamer ——— to take possession of these islands, ——— be there about ten days after the ——— reported on the part of the Narra. ———

Persons interested here in the move——— annex these islands, assert that our flag ——— raised in pursuance of instructions from our ——— authorities to carry out an expressed wish of the ——— ple of these islands.

THE LOCK UP INVESTIGATION.

Jay Gould has written to Mr. Hooper, of the Banking and Currency Committee, that he knows nothing about the locking up of greenbacks, and has been excused from appearing. Henry N. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Bach, a Director, and President Palmer, of the Tenth National Bank, have been summoned for Thursday. The results of investigation will be made public each day.

THE NAVY YARDS.

The House Committee on Appropriation has reduced the appropriation asked for yards and docks in the Naval bill $464,000. The idea of the Committee is that the chief yards only should have much expenses put upon them, and that the smaller yards should merely be kept in such repair to prevent injury to the property. Of the $1,000,000 remaining in the bill for this purpose, about $400,000 is to be expended on the Mare Island Yard, in San Francisco Bay.

FORGERY.

Marcus P. Norton, Patent Agent, excluded from practice in the Patent Office under Commissioner Fisher, has just been arrested for the alleged forgery of records on a certain case. He is charged with producing as records ten year old documents, upon which the ink was scarcely dry, and which had not yet lost their elasticity, but would readily unfold when the rubber band confining them were removed.

THE PETERS ASIATIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

as it asks incorporation under his new bill, has all the juicy business features of the first, which the House killed so promptly. The principal changes made were for the purpose of dodging the parliamentary difficulty in the way of taking up the bill again during the session, after the motion to reconsider the vote which killed it was laid on the table. This time Peters had the precaution to have the bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he is a member. Pagan las do have never been so extensively threatened portents to the introduction of this gigantic job.

RAILROAD FREIGHT BILL.

The bill introduced in the House this morning by Mr. Scofield, prohibits all railroads from discriminations between freight shippers, and provides that every railroad agent or officer who participates in any contract for drawbacks or rebates shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with severe penalties. This bill is intended primarily for the oil trade, which has recently been embargoed by the advanced rates put upon crude shipments by the South Improvement Company, but which has been relieved by the present public opinion upon the Pennsylvania Legislature, the South Improvement Company having been shelved. It is the object of Scofield's bill to prevent the recurrence of such combinations, not only in respect to the oil trade, but also the grain, cattle, and other great industries of the country. The bill went to the Commerce Committee, and is expected to be reported back soon.

SUMNER'S POSITION.

The Administration organ here this morning printed an editorial statement to the effect that Mr. Sumner would make no further opposition to Grant's renomination. Upon being asked as to the truth of this statement, Mr. Sumner this evening replied in the following words: "Pure invention. I have announced nothing and stand to-ward Grant as usual."

DR. HOWARD.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have agreed to report a resolution demanding the release of Dr. Howard.

HULBURD'S LETTER.

The following is the letter which Comptroller Hulburd sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and which accompanied his sworn statement as to his connection with the Memphis National Bank:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: While the House Committee on Banking and Currency were engaged in the investigation of certain alleged irregularities in my official conduct, I was present and at all the meetings which were held for that purpose and heard all the testimony that was taken. Several witnesses were also examined at my suggestion, whose testimony forms part of the records of the case. In view of my desire and expectation to make a sworn statement touching the matters under investigation, and I had made known my purpose to the Chairman of the Committee to do so, as to several members of it, and I understand that my wishes in this respect I would be complied with. I expected to answer under oath any questions that might be asked by any member of the Committee. Relying upon the assurances I had received, I was patiently awaiting an opportunity to make my defence before the Committee, when I learned to my surprise that the case had been closed, judgment rendered, and a resolution reported to the House, recommending my removal from office. This action of the Committee leaves me in a very embarrassing position, and at a loss what course to pursue. It is due to you, as my superior officer, as well as to myself, that I should be put in possession of any facts or explanation, which may shed a light upon the transaction called in question by the Committee, and I therefore beg to submit for your careful consideration the accompanying statement, made under oath.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) H. R. HULBURD.

To Gen. B. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WISCONSIN LAND GRANT BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Bayfield & St. Croix Railroad land-grant bill held a protracted session this evening, but could come to no agreement, and decided to report this fact to Congress. A new Committee is now the next thing on the programme.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SENATE ARMS SALE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Senate Arms Committee met to-day. D. B. Trimble, of the firm of Pomeroy, Trimble & Co., testified that Pomeroy had paid Markley $10,000. Witness knew nothing of the particulars of the transaction with Markley.

General Frederick T. Dent was sworn and examined by Senator Schurz. He testified that he held stock in the United States Regulation Arms Company. He knew only one other officer of the army who holds such stock, and he is in Texas. He did not tell a gentleman in an ante-room of the White House that he wanted to dispose of Remington stock.

Question. At the same time did you not inform him it was good stock, as the whole South would be armed, with Remington guns?

Answer. I did not. I am sure I do not know anybody in the army or out of it, who holds Remington stock.

Question. Do the Regulation Arms Company manufacture arms?

Answer. No. They have not means enough to establish a factory, nor have they the contracts.

Witness could not tell when the company was organized, but it was some time before the commencement of the present National Administration.

By Senator Schurz—The arms proposed to be manufactured were the same as the regular troops are armed with, only the breech-loading Springfield gun.

By Senator Hamlin—The President of the Company is James H. Ingersoll.

Witness never realized a cent from his stock. It is worth nothing. He did, however, say to a gentleman that he would not have the stock for almost anything.

Captain Frederick P. Patterson testified. He accompanied General Ingalls to the French Legation. His testimony corroborated that of General Ingalls on the same subject.

Frank was recalled and examined by Senator Schurz. He said a friend of his had introduced him that a Mrs. Mason could control the sale of arms, and, therefore, he had interview with her. She is a Washington lady. She simply told witness that she could get arms, but did not state from whom she could get them. She promised she could procure arms, but afterwards declined him. She was to have an interest in the purchase. She was to get from 100,000 to 150,000 stand of arms, but not from Remington. Witness had an interview with Mrs. Mason both at Washington and New York. The gentleman who brought about the interview with Mrs. Mason is not a government officer. At New York no satisfaction had he could sell the arms, as there was a market in Iowa being ready to buy arms of him. Witness did not remember ever seeing a paper which McKenzie gave him to Mrs. Mason. Witness did not tell witness she had relations with the Ordnance Department. She knew of the memorandum from McKenzie. These papers some person in the Ordnance Bureau, authorized to receive or reject bids, wrote to Mrs. Mason the letter addressed to him. Witness said he could not have the arms. About two months ago witness burnt all his papers, and therefore could not produce the letter. Witness said his impression was that Mrs. Mason informed him that she visited the Ordnance Bureau and said to the officers there: "You sell arms to Texas—you sell arms to other persons," and the reply was, "Yes"; but she did not mention the names of the officers she had seen. She did not show him any paper from an Ordnance Officer, nor did witness believe she received any assurances, verbal or otherwise, from such officers.

Witness, in the course of further examination, said M. Belionet, *Charg d' Affaires* of France, and Marquis de Chambrun raised all the money to create sympathy for the Commune. Chambrun told him he did not believe Place was guilty. Chambrun said to him recently that if he and witness had not met on that long time in New York, and talked over this matter, this investigation would not have happened. The Marquis said to him, "There is no reason for you being on one side and I on the other. We should not be inimical," to which Peck replied that he would be as easy with him as he could, but he must tell the truth under oath. The Marquis, referring to the business in France, said he was very sick of the thing.

Senator Ames having asked what interest Chambrun had in the investigation, witness replied: "In behalf of Victor Place, whose case he is specially espousing." Witness said that he went to the Ordnance Bureau recently, and saw Colonel Benet and several other officers, to induce Colonel Benet to see Mason. Witness said Colonel Benet that he saw her once, when she inquired if they did not sell arms to ladies as well as gentlemen.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day discussed the subject of bonded warehouses, and it is understood that the feeling of the Committee has manifested itself to be in favor of abolishing all bonded warehouses except those for export.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a brief Cabinet session to-day. All the heads of departments were present excepting Mr. Delano. General Cowan represented the Interior Department. The session was shorter than ordinary importance. The English question was the subject of some conversation, but not with a view to any official action in relation thereto. The President is recovering from his recent indisposition, but is not entirely well.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Richard Tregaskis has been appointed Inspector of Tobacco, &c., for the First District of Michigan.

The President, to-day, sent to the Senate the following nominations: C. W. Legendre, Minister Resident to the Argentine Confederation; James H. Ingraham, Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans; Elisha B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs at Quincy, Ill.; Commodore Joseph Green, to be Rear Admiral.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

United States *vs.* Ballard, error to Circuit Court for the Northern District of Ohio. The question in this case was, whether or not Ballard, as Collector for the Cleveland District, Ohio, was entitled to retain for his own use moneys received by him from the owners of vessels, and seamen in shipping facilities and Act of 1862, by virtue of the act of June, 1864, fixing the salary of the Collector at $1,000, and allowing, in addition thereto, fees, which, without the aggregate compensation did not exceed $2,500. The judgment below was for Ballard, and is here affirmed.

Traders' National Bank of Chicago *vs.* Campbell, Assignee in Bankruptcy; appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. In this case the Court held that confession of judgment by the firm in favor of the bank, was not an act of bankruptcy, and that, the bank obtained an unwarrantable preference over other creditors by the act, and they must pay over the money obtained by the confession of judgment. It is also held that where such confession is obtained on the strength of threats of arrest, amounting to a sort of duress, as was alleged in this case, still the person must be held for the consequences of the act, as if it were in all respects voluntary.

The East Saginaw Manufacturing Company, of the City of East Saginaw, *et al.*, Error to Supreme Court of Michigan. The company claimed exemption from State taxation by virtue of the act of the State of 1859, encouraging the formation of such companies, and exempting them from taxation, and providing for an allowance of bounty to them of 10 cents per bushel after the manufacture of a certain number of bushels. The act of 1861 limited exemption to five years, and the companies sought to have it declared unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of contracts established between the State and themselves by the act of 1859. The judgment below was for the State, and the Court affirms the judgment.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

Secretary Boutwell says that, according to his interpretation of the last section of the Chicago Rebate bill, whiskey and like products are not exchange from bonding. He believes that that section relates only to the income tax, and that the collection of the tax upon whiskey must be made as usual. He says that this is the opinion of the framers of the bill. It is understood here that the distillers will contest a case, should Mr. Boutwell rule as he at present intimates he will.

DE HOWARD'S CASE.

The State Department has received advices from the *Charge d' Affairs* of the United States at Madrid, that the case of Dr. Howard has been presented to the Spanish Government. The Department has telegraphic reports from Cuba. This action may be taken, but Howard, meanwhile, will remain at Cadiz. Orders have been given for his good treatment.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. Edward Hobbitt, of Philadelphia, testified to supplying the navy with goods, but the Cattells had no interest directly or indirectly with the business. Neither did Cattell, senior.

Ex-Senator Cattell testified that he was not interested with Hobbitt nor any of his family. Never bought bricks to send to California nor for any other purpose for the navy. Had no interest in the vessels purchased from Howland. Had no interest in John Roach's business, and had known him only two months. None of the Cattells had any interest in Roach's business. Never entered into any scheme for building iron ships. The first he knew of it he saw it in the New York *Sun*. Was happy to say he had been twelve years the friend of Secretary Robeson. Had made his house his home. Had no connection, directly or indirectly with the Navy Department or any of its branches. Never bought coal for the Navy.

A. G. Boyd, plate iron manufacturer, testified: He is connected with the firm of Pennock, Boyd & Co.; bargained with Hanscom for iron for the torpedo boats at ten cents per pound all round. Was the lowest bidder. Had not time to duplicate the order at the same price. Neither the Cattells nor any naval officer was interested in the contracts. Never gave money or marketable things to anybody connected with the navy.

Abraham B. Warner testified. Sells all descriptions of plate iron. Eureka iron is worth 3½ cents for ordinary plate.

Boyd recalled and testified. Stigo iron is worth 10½ for ordinary boiler size.

Colonel Thomas B. Florence testified. Is not proprietor of the Chester Iron Works. Is not a partner with the Cattells. Secretary Robeson, or John Roach. Never saw the latter until now. Has no business or interest with secretary Robeson or the Cattells. Never knew he was suspected of such things till he saw the charges in the newspapers.

John Roach testified that Secretary Robeson is not a partner or has now interested with him in any way, directly or indirectly. No money, presents, or promises of valuable things were given Robeson in shipping facilities and freighting. H. Ingraham, Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans; Elisha B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs at Quincy, Ill.; Commodore Joseph Green, to be Rear Admiral.

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Authorizing the Secretary of War to sell certain cannon loaned for fortification purposes; Senate, and laid on the table.

To reduce the limits of the military reservation at Fort Bascom, New Mexico; Senate.

To extend the New Mexico claims for additional county until Jan. 31, 1873, and providing that all claims filed after the 15th of January, 1873, be deemed to have been filed in time.

To provide for the payment of women nurses during the war.

Directing the Secretary of War to audit and pay the claims of certain citizens of Glasgow, Mo., for losses by the burning of the Government stores in Glasgow, in 1864, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Also, a bill providing all soldiers who enlisted prior to July 31, 1861, and were mustered into any regiment, company, or battery, whether duly accepted by the War Department, shall be paid the full bounty of $100.

Also, a bill to prevent desertion and elevate the condition of the army.

A bill passed establishing a system of deposits, which provides that Postmasters receiving deposits shall give bonds and account for the same as of public money.

Peace was declared with Nevada and California volunteers passed.

The bill from the House directing the payment of $100,000 to the officers and sailors of the Kearsarge was passed.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RAILROAD EXTORTIONS.

Mr. SCOFIELD introduced a bill to prohibit Railroad Companies from discriminating among shippers and in shipping facilities and freighting. Referred.

TEN NOBLE MEMORIAL SERVICES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three to co-operate with the Committee of Arrangements for the ten memorial services in honor of the late Professor Morse, to be held in the hall of the House next Tuesday evening.

PUBLIC LOT IN MILLS.

Mr. HILL, from the Post Office Committee, reported the bill for the use of correspondence of the Postal Cards to be used in United States mails. The bill authorizes and directs the Postmaster-General to furnish to the public, at a cost of one cent each, including postage, dopes impressed once or postal cards of good stiff paper with postal stamps thereon, the cards not to exceed in size the limits fixed at present for the postal envelopes of correspondence, with the reverse side for communication. All cards containing vulgar or obscene or scurrilous matter to be excluded from the mails, and the sender thereof to be punished by fine and imprisonment.

Mr. HILL addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. RANDALL moved as additional section, requiring the Postmaster-General to advertise for proposals for furnishing the cards and to give the contract to the lowest bidder.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed his fear that these postal cards would be made the vehicle of libel and insult. He suggested that it should be left discretionary with the Postmaster-General to adopt a card with a flap or cover.

Mr. GYBER said that the objection of Mr. Garfield had been fully considered by the Committee. The result of adopting a flap or cover would be to cut off the bulk of the drop letters in the principal cities which now pay two cents, and would thereby cut down the receipts of the Department. He did not attach any importance to the objection that these cards would be used to disseminate slander, for there was the same facility now for slandering matter in envelopes.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment requiring the card to be furnished with a flap or cover, and spoke in support of his motion.

Mr. FINKELNBURG did not think that this sensitive fear of libel and detraction ought to prevent the adoption of the proposed reform. He advocated the bill as reported by the Committee.

After some further discussion, Mr. Randall's amendment was adopted, and Mr. Potter's was also adopted—83 to 43.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment providing that a postal card may consist of a single piece of paper or of a card with a flap or cover over the written matter as the Postmaster-General may determine. Rejected.

Mr. BENGHAM moved to lay the bill on the table, saying that it would not be for the benefit of some contractor. The way to benefit the people in that direction would be to reduce postage to 1 cent, and let the people use open cards or not as they choose. Negatived.

The bill was then passed without the yeas and nays.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker appointed E. H. Roberts, Palmer, and Scofield, Select Committee on the Moore memorial services.

ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PERRY (Ohio), from the Select Committee on Elections, made a report on the Indiana contested election case with a resolution that J. M. Wallace, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Ordered printed.

COINAGE BILL.

The bill revising and amending the laws relative to mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, was then taken up and Mr. HOOPER, who had reported it from the Committee on Banking and Currency, addressed the House in explanation of it.

After discussion the bill was taken up by sections.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the first section, he declaring that the consideration of such a bill, when there is no coin in circulation, was a farce, and would expose the House to caricatures in comic papers.

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The wrecks of several burned and sunken steamers are also washed away. That of the Champion floated under the suspension bridge and sank.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize and compel cities to appropriate to streets, a portion of turnpikes and plank roads terminating therein; to provide for appointment of two Commissioners of Fisheries by the Governor, whose duty it shall be to see that obstructions that hinder the preparation of fish shall be removed, and to provide for stocking the waters with kinds of fish, and to prevent their destruction.

It was thought that petitions or remonstrances had been presented on all sides of the temperance and liquor question, but this afternoon a petition was presented asking for a law making it a misdemeanor to get drunk or sell or give away intoxicating liquors, and to allow a drunken man to be a State's evidence, thereby compelling the liquor-seller to serve one half the time in the Penitentiary.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to authorize municipal corporations to construct railroad machine-shops, and to rent or lease the same.

OHIO.

Railroad Meeting at Lima—Competition for the Site of the New Lunatic Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, April 9.—A railroad meeting was held here last night to hear the report of the Committee who went into Indiana on the line of the Crawfordsville, Kokomo & Toledo Railroad, to meet the Directors of the Company, and examine the coal fields to satisfy our citizens of the advantages to be derived from a railroad to connect with that road from the Indiana State line to Lima. The report was not satisfactory, stating for the success of the enterprise. The Committee say that if our people raise the required fund and Jas. D. President Lee and the Board of Directors accord the road would come to Lima this season. It is claimed that $368,000 will prepare the road bed from the Indiana State line either by Celina or through Van Wert County. Stirring speeches were made by Hon. James Mackenzie, Judge Richie, James Cowden, Calvin A. Price, D. S. Fisher, Colonel Boone, and others. The meeting adjourned by appointing every man present a solicitor to go out and solicit subscriptions. Another meeting will be held here April 17, when President Lee will be present. Also D. Morrison, Esq., Treasurer, and Col. Hamilton & Dayton, and D. & M. Railroads, has been invited and is expected.

An election was held here yesterday for two members of the Board of Education. Col. W. K. Boone and Joseph Moser, both Republicans were elected, making the Board almost Republican and one Democrat. Before it was evenly divided.

A roaring meeting is being held in the Court House to-night to see if Lima cannot secure the new Lunatic Asylum to be located in Northwestern Ohio.

ALMOST A CONFLAGRATION.

Narrow Escape of Lind's Block, Corner of Randolph and Market Streets—The Upper Floors at Abbaze—Excellent Conduct of the Fire Brigade—Who Lessee and Insurance.

The South Side was the scene of a fire yesterday afternoon, which, at one time, bid fair to be a very serious one indeed. About a quarter after 1 o'clock smoke was observed issuing from the fifth floor of the Randolph street front of Lind's Block, corner of Market street, the only occupied building in the business part of the city that escaped destruction on October 9, 9, 10. Fully 20 minutes elapsed before an alarm was given, one policeman not knowing where the alarm box was located, and another being unable to notify the Central Office that a fire was in progress. As a consequence, when the steamers arrived, a considerable portion of the fifth floor was enveloped in flames, and the smoke was so thick that it was impossible to lead the hose up stairs beyond the third floor. Some of the pipemen and the Fire Marshal succeeded in getting to the roof, but were dragged up from the streets by the aid of ropes. Many thousands of gallons of water were poured into the building through holes in the roof, and the fire was soon flooded out, but the contents of the building were very materially damaged.

After the flames had been subdued, a large section of the roof was pushed from its position by hooks and ladders, fell on the adjoining sidewalk, demolishing one of the Market street flagstones. Several people were standing near the spot, but no one, as far as we have learned, was injured.

The loss by fire and water will aggregate $10,000; the insurance being $8,500.

Mr. Henry Dixon, of Philadelphia, owns the building. It was damaged to the extent of $1,500; a portion of the roof being destroyed and the plastering ruined. It is insured for $60,000, of which $30,000 is in the Ætna, $6,000 in the North American, and the remainder in Springfield, Boston, and Worcester companies.

The fifth floor, corner of Market and Randolph streets) was occupied by Z. M. Hall, grocer. Loss, by water, from $5,000 to $6,000; insured for $8,000 in the Ætna. Second floor, by the Rogers Building and Currency, addressed the House in explanation of it.

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EN & KAY.
JEWELRY.
. MORSE,
WATCHES, CHAINS,
ND JEWELRY

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9.

In the local money market there is a steadily increasing demand for loans. Some of the grain operators who are carrying heavy loads have made application lately for large amounts which they have been unable to get either here or in New York, and the next few days will probably show that this circumstance has largely increased the shipments of grain by rail from the railway stations in this State direct to New York.

This increased movement of grain by rail is probably meant to get a considerable amount into the Eastern markets before that carried out by the first grain fleet after the opening of navigation.

Exchange was firm to-day at about par between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

ARTIFICIAL STRINGENCIES.

Washington despatches of to-day say that the Banking and Currency Committee "talked over the question of locking up greenbacks," and postponed any action until the next meeting. We presume that talking the matter over is about all the Committee will ever do about it. It is doubtful whether Congress can ever effectually prevent the artificial stringencies in the New York money market.

The parties who produce these stringencies control a good many millions of money. The first step is to turn this into currency, then deposit the currency as collateral for a loan, draw checks against the loan, have them certified by the bank, and deposit them, draw checks against the second deposit and have the checks certified, deposit this currency, get another loan, another bank and deposit them, and so on.

On Feb. 9, 1869, Congress passed a law making it unlawful for any National Bank to loan its notes on the deposit of greenbacks or National bank notes, and, on March 3, 1869, another law was approved, making it unlawful for any National bank to certify any check unless the person drawing the check shall have on deposit in said bank at the time of certification money equal to the amount specified in such check.

The last-mentioned law was intended to prevent the certification of checks of those engaged in locking up money. But it will be perceived that, unless the whole practice of receiving checks on deposit and crediting of the amount to the depositor, is upset, it will be impossible to prevent the certification of a check against a deposit of other currency. Again, there are a great many banks that are not National banks, and as these banks have not been organized under the State laws with a view of fostering the currency business, and getting as much business loans as possible, they will continue to do so.

NARROW GAUGE ROADS IN ILLINOIS.

A St. Louis correspondent informs us that the narrow gauge system in Illinois in South Illinois is progressing. About 40 miles of the road are graded, and the first instalment of iron will arrive in April. The road from Shawneetown to Cairo is being built by Chicago contractors, who are also about to erect works in the city for the purpose of making their own iron. The narrow gauge road is also being built from Shawneetown to Boscobel on the Wisconsin River, with the intention of extending it further northward, and also possibly southward, to Saratoga.

It is probable that eventually the narrow gauge will be adopted to a considerable extent, over all this State, where there is less inducement to build railroads than in the older States in the Union. But here, as elsewhere, these roads will be only short feeders to the roads of the United States (4 feet 8½ inches), and will, therefore, not take the place of turnpikes and other ordinary roads. The fact that the broad-gauge roads, such as the Erie and the Atlantic & Great Western, are unable to compete with the 4 feet 8½ inch roads, does not prove that the 3 foot gauge will be more successful, and it is doubtful whether narrow-gauge roads ever fifty or sixty miles in length will prove financially successful.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations furnished by us in this matter this afternoon, are furnished by Messrs. Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	114½	115
" '62s	114½	115
" '64s	111½	112
" '65, Jan. and July	111½	112
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" '67, Jan. and July	111½	112
" 10-40s	108	108½
" 7-30s, two years	109	109½
United States currency 6s	114½	115½
Pacific Mail 7-30s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois 6s	100 and int.	
Gold	116½	
Gold sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½@110	
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Land warrants, buying	130	132
Land warrants, selling	135	140
Agricultural College land scrip	173	173½

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Regular Board opened at 11:02 @11:04, closed to and closed at 11:00@11:01, sales were from ? gold ⅛ 1-16 for carrying, closing about 1-32@1-16.

Government quiet and firm.

All the exception of Erie, the situation on the Stock Exchange was devoid of special interest.

In the morning stocks advanced a little, but soon the improvement was lost, and in the afternoon a new low record for the day was made. Many parties who bought stock on Saturday said this morning on the theory that money would be easier, were disappointed at the turn of affairs, and sold out early in the afternoon. Late in the day there was a little tone to speculation, but the market still and had a tired aspect. The market was dull and steady, except Erie, which was weak and sold off 6@7 per cent. The general market was duller than on any previous day since the action in the Erie Directory.

Gold at 11 o'clock in the day was 110½. After bank sales had been made up large lots were offered per cent, with no takers.

Sixteen State bonds quiet and firm.

Alabama, 8's		Coupons, '67	111½
" '86	112	Coupons, '68	111½
" '87	112	Coupons, '69	111½
" '88	112	New 6's	110
" '89, new	111½	Currency 6's	115
" New No. 2	85		
Arkansas	93	Old Virginias	55
Georgia	97	Old N. Carolinas	36
Louisiana	67	New N. Carolinas	36
Virginia	67		
Missouri, closed	92	New Jersey Cent	109½
"	92½	Mo. Pacific	99½
Tennessee	72	St. Paul pref'd	80
United States	72	Wells, Fargo	96½
Pacific Mail	72	Adams Express	60
New York Central	98	Wabash pref'd	69
Erie	72	Fort Wayne	96
Reading	92	Terre Haute	27
Hudson	98	Terre Haute pref'd	54
Michigan Central	116	Chicago & Alton	116
Illinois Central	132	C. & A. pref'd	120
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97	Ohio & Miss	30
Chicago & Rock Island	107	C. & A.	90
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	96	C., B. & Q	123
Chicago & Northwestern	82½	C. & N. W.	82½
" pref'd	91½	Ind Central	87½
Cleveland & Toledo	113	Illinois Central	133
Cleveland, Col. & Cin	103	Union Pacific	32
Indiana	93	Central Pacific bonds	101½
Ohio & Mississippi	34	Union Pacific bonds	91
" pref'd	54½	D. L. & Western	106½
Toledo & Wabash	41½		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, bbls	6,165	3,615	1,730	1,238
Wheat, bush	6,100	15,907	6,432	50,366
Corn, bush	83,512	18,406	30,307	20,000
Oats, bush	16,340	16,178	41,087	2,584
Rye, bush	1,077	3,477	987	1,050
Barley, bush	2,975	1,264	1,000	1,000
Provisions, lbs	36,078	52,638	57,645	55,393
Seed, lbs				
Coal, tons	10,605	51,971	3,290	3,420
Lumber, m. ft	2,170	2,000	976,556	357,190
Shingles, m	22		15	
Hides, lbs	1,500	1,010	612	6,000
Wool, lbs		73,946	40,000	34,761
Hay, tons	33,512	16,900		11,880
Pork, bbls	1,200	1,200	19,210	4,370
Lard, lbs				
Whisky, bbls	1,000	1,000		

The following grain has been inspected into store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	April 6, 1872.	March 30, 1872.	April 7, 1871.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 Amber	1,230	1,230	1,230
No. 1 red	200	200	200
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	278
No. 3 winter	4,800	4,800	695
Rejected winter			
No. 1 spring	31,732	31,732	266,059
No. 2 spring	1,297,863	1,359,899	2,975,079
No. 3 spring	94,861	94,679	99,455
No. 1 hard spring	5 575	7,475	
No. 2 hard spring	57,561	57,467	25,000
No. 3 hard spring	36,167	36,167	25,000
No grade spring	1,369	1,369	5,400
Total	1,459,008	1,505,636	2,722,300
CORN.			
Yellow	48,182	48,182	24,450
No. 1	77,327	77,327	2,340
No. 2	4,773,946	5,066,599	316,526
Rejected	116,3..	116,788	10,808
No grade	1,429	1,429	44,571
Kiln dried	2,958	3,335	1,924
New No. 2			835,035
"			
Total	5,316,129	5,298,780	1,125,905
OATS.			
No. 1	6,173	8,775	6,261
No. 2	784,119	846,342	616,171
Rejected	61,519	61,339	20,137
No grade	1,116	1,116	
Total	852,729	917,292	653,359
RYE.			
No. 1	81,882	81,882	20,619
No. 2	214,104	217,447	96,057
Rejected	7,544	7,544	1,928
Total	272,500	276,873	61,301
BARLEY.			
No. 2	316,462	352,214	151,070
No. 3	86,967	61,000	25,150
Rejected	7,656	7,656	1,970
Total	376,398	420,170	182,247

Total, 8,100,264 bu., including 4,668 bu corn in Neely's house. The stock in store has decreased during the past week to the extent of 45,543 bu wheat, 99,980 bu corn, 92,135 bu oats, 8,092 bu rye, and 44,232 bu barley. Total decrease, 276,044 bu.

The amount of grain afloat is 1,692,980 bu—consisting of 40,551 bu wheat, 1,448,634 bu corn, and 204,595 bu oats. The total amount of grain in store and afloat is 9,803,284 bu.

LATER.

The following was the result of the call, which commenced at half-past 2 o'clock:

Moss pork, cash, $11 80 bid, $11 97½ asked; do seller May, 10c brls sold at $12 07½; 2,000 brls do at $12.05; closed at $12.05½ bid, $12.07½ asked; do seller June, $12 25 bid, $12 37½ asked; do seller July, $12 50 bid, $12.45 asked.

Lard, cash, nominal, at $6.25@6.37½; do seller May, 85.50 asked; do seller June, 85 70 sold at $6.57½ bid, $6.60 asked; do seller July, $6.67½ asked.

Wheat, cash or seller the month, $1.22½ bid, $1.23½ asked; do seller last half, $1.24½ bid, $1.25 asked; do seller May, 75,000 bu sold at $1.26½, closed at $1.24½ bid, $1.26½ asked; do seller June, 47½ bid, $1.28 asked.

Corn, cash, 38½c bid, 39½c asked; do seller May, 160,000 bu sold at 40½c; do seller May and June, 200,000 bu sold at 40½c; do seller June, 5,000 bu at 43c; closed at 42½c bid, 43c asked; do seller July, 44c bid, 44½c asked; do seller August, 45c bid.

Oats, cash, 31c bid; do seller May, 34½c bid, 35c asked; do seller June, 40,000 bu sold at 35½c, closed at 35½c bid, 36c asked; do seller July, 35½c bid, 36c asked; do seller August, 34½c bid, 35c asked.

Rye, cash, 61c bid; do seller May, 64½c bid, 65c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 65½c, closed at 65c bid, 65½c asked; do seller July, 66½c bid, 67c asked; do seller August, 67½c bid, 68c asked.

Barley, cash, 70c bid; do seller May, 74½c bid, 75c asked; do seller June, 5,000 bu sold at 75½c, closed at 75c bid, 75½c asked; do seller July, 76½c bid, 77c asked; do seller August, 77½c bid, 78c asked.

Flaxseed, cash, $1 57 bid; do seller May, $1 60 bid, $1 61 asked; do seller June, $1 62½ bid, $1 63½ asked; do seller July, $1 64 bid, $1 65 asked; do seller August, $1 65 bid, $1 66 asked.

Whisky, cash, 90c bid; do seller May, 92½c bid, 93c asked; do seller June, 93½c bid, 94c asked; do seller July, 94½c bid, 95c asked; do seller August, 95½c bid, 96c asked.

Receipts were more active. Moss pork was the principal object of inquiry, and was at times quite active, an advance of 10@25c per brl. The session was an abundance of buying orders, and heavy sellers having read the statements broadly published at other points, the impression chiefly that it was unsafe to hold off any longer, as the depression may prove to have been overdone. Lard was still at a decline of about 5c per 100 lbs. Meats were in better request, and were held very firmly at previous quotations. Cut meats were nominally held for 7½@8c. The Board closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $11.95 @ 12; do, seller May, $12.05@12.10; do, seller June, $12.30@12.35; do, seller July, $12.45@12.50; Lard, cash or seller April, $6 25; do, seller May, $6.50@6.55; do, seller June, $6.62½@6.65; do, seller July, $6.75@6.80; Short ribs, loose, cash or seller April, $5 75@5 80; do, seller May, $5.90@5.95; do, seller June, $6.05@6.10; do, seller July, $6.20@6.25; Short clear sides, loose, cash or seller April, $6 25@6.30; do, seller May, $6.40@6.45; do, seller June, $6.55@6.60; do, seller July, $6.70@6.75; Dry salted meats at 5½@5½c for shoulders; 5½c for for rough sides; 7½c for short clear; and 8c for short clear. Boxed meats 1@2c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 8@9 5-8c. Sweetpickled hams, 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 7½@8c for shoulders; 9½@9¾c for short ribs; 9¾@10c for short clear, and 10½@10¾c for long clear. Mess beef, $8 75@9 10; extra mess beef, $10 75@11 00. Lard, cash or seller April, $6 25; do, seller May, $6.50@6.55; do, seller June, $6.62½@6.65; do, seller July, $6.75@6.80. Tallow, $5 @5½c. City tallow do. Sales were reported of 150 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $11 90; 500 brls do seller 60 days at $11 90; 500 brls do seller May, at $12.05; 5,350 brls do at $12 00; 2,000 brls do at $12 07½; 2,000 brls do seller June, at the session at $12 25; 200 brls do at $12 30; 400 brls do at $12 37½; 1,000 brls do at $12 35; 200 brls do at $12 37½; 500 brls do at $12 45; 200 brls do at $12 47½; 500 brls do at $12 50; 400 brls do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c. Total, 13,400 bu.

The following were the receipts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	April 6, 1872.	March 30, 1872.	April 7, 1871.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 Amber	1,230	1,230	1,230
No. 1 red	200	200	200
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	278
No. 3 winter	4,800	4,800	695
Rejected winter			
No. 1 spring	31,732	31,732	266,059
No. 2 spring	1,297,863	1,359,899	2,975,079
No. 3 spring	94,861	94,679	99,455
No. 1 hard spring	5 575	7,475	
No. 2 hard spring	57,561	57,467	25,000
No. 3 hard spring	36,167	36,167	25,000
No grade spring	1,369	1,369	5,400
Total	1,459,008	1,505,636	2,722,300
CORN.			
Yellow	48,182	48,182	24,450
No. 1	77,327	77,327	2,340
No. 2	4,773,946	5,066,599	316,526
Rejected	116,3..	116,788	10,808
No grade	1,429	1,429	44,571
Kiln dried	2,958	3,335	1,924
New No. 2			835,035
"			
Total	5,316,129	5,298,780	1,125,905
OATS.			
No. 1	6,173	8,775	6,261
No. 2	784,119	846,342	616,171
Rejected	61,519	61,339	20,137
No grade	1,116	1,116	
Total	852,729	917,292	653,359
RYE.			
No. 1	81,882	81,882	20,619
No. 2	214,104	217,447	96,057
Rejected	7,544	7,544	1,928
Total	272,500	276,873	61,301
BARLEY.			
No. 2	316,462	352,214	151,070
No. 3	86,967	61,000	25,150
Rejected	7,656	7,656	1,970
Total	376,398	420,170	182,247

REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 9.

BUTTER—Aside from choice table grades, which continue in active request as full former rates, the butter market has ruled more quiet and less firm. The receipts are now steadily increasing, and, in anticipation of lower prices, buyers are taking hold more sparingly. Dealers in all of really choice butter are still short of the demand, and in a small way dealers are realizing a fair profit. The following are the quotations: Choice Dairy, packed, 20@22c; choice roll, 20@22c; common to fair do, 12@16c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 18@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

RAGGING—The bagging trade continues fairly active, and the general market is firm. The sales are full. We quote: Stark, 32½c; Grahamcotton, 27½c; Philadelphia, 31½c; Lumsw, 31½c; Lewiston, 31½c; American, 35c; Bay State, 33c; Stewartville, 31½c; Conestoga, 31½c; Haymaker

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Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1872.

GALVANIZING THE DEMOCRACY.

The effort made by the New York *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, Albany *Evening Journal*, and other organs, to ridicule and belittle the Conference of the leading Republicans of the country at Cincinnati, exhibits as little political forecast as the similar effort of Carpenter, Morton, and Conkling, to thwart and prevent any investigation by Congress of the acts of its public servants. One would think that newspapers proceeding to be Republican, and which have, at the close of every election for four or five years, been prematurely proclaiming the Democratic party dead and buried, would feel no special dismay on learning at last that their boast is likely to be verified. Why is it, then, that these Administration organs suddenly wake up in mortal fear lest the Democratic party may die, or is already dead? In what consternation do they apply their galvanic batteries, electric currents, hot flannels, and lung-injections to every part and both extremities of the Democratic party, in their crude and hasty efforts to prove that life still exists in the body they claim to have so often killed! They not only insist that life does exist, but that it is rampant, dangerous, powerful; and the people who would engage in any other political occupation than forever to scotch and kill the deathless Democracy, are traitors to the cause of freedom, and are in-[illegible] plotting to undermine the public [illegible] such a rumor.

The steamers [illegible] at last to this, that the success[illegible] Administration, in the [illegible] Florence Italy, [illegible] of re-electing itself, depends [illegible] A special [illegible] number of affidavits it can file that [illegible] returned yest[illegible] tatic party is still alive and dan[illegible] American coun[illegible] all say that the Cincinnati Arbitrators [illegible] Upon Earl Grey has failed when, a month before its [illegible] views [illegible] it, could [illegible] unity in the [illegible] meet [illegible] wing of the Re[illegible] the day appointed [illegible] extreme never-say-[illegible] but that [illegible] ency. Both these are [illegible] and exhi[illegible] of Arbitration will no[illegible] ively and vigorous Demo[illegible] of June.

NEW YORK, Ap[illegible]on. Both demand a Demo[illegible] that the object of the Convention. Both unite in [illegible] which [illegible] the Cincinnati Conference. We pub[illegible] half-sister, [illegible] berg, is really [illegible] will be unavailing. [illegible] which [illegible] tes or the country are pouring in [illegible] der, of [illegible] onses of prominent Republican [illegible] and journals in all the States, [illegible] Cambridge, [illegible] themselves into the Cincinnati [illegible] ment [illegible] pressing its power. We pub[illegible] there [illegible] of these [illegible] ver one [illegible] divorce, [illegible] well-known Republicans will at[illegible] Convention from Illinois. Seven or eight hundred will go from Missouri. A reliable and radical delegation is announced from Kansas. Republicans are claiming the right of free speech, and of a fair chance to express their opinions, and their determination to have reforms.

REFORM OF THE REVENUE.

The reports from Washington touching the reform in the revenue are more promising. The impression prevails that no bill whatever may be reported by the Committee of Ways and Means will pass not only the House, but also the Senate. The only danger is, that the Democratic members will unite with the ultra Protectionists and prevent a repeal of unnecessary taxation by repealing revenue taxes. There is a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the majority for prolonged and excessive taxation which produces no revenue, and there is an unwillingness on the part of Republicans to attempt to justify a defeat of a repeal or reduction of these taxes when recommended by a Committee two-thirds of whom are Republicans, and all of them, of necessity, familiar with all the details of the revenue and the real wants of the Government. The recent action in the Senate was an attempt to anticipate action by the House; but, when the latter body, the direct representatives of the people, shall present a bill repealing taxes no longer necessary and wholly oppressive, it will require a degree of obstinacy wholly unprecedented for the Senate, representing no particular constituency, to bid the country defiance by rejecting such a bill. It is now an ascertained fact that every reduction of taxes increases the revenue, and that a reduction of taxes, upon last year's basis of receipts, to the extent of $100,000,000, still leave the Government a large surplus, including the payment of fifty millions of the principal of the public debt. But, should the Democratic members of Congress unite, as they have repeatedly done, with the ultra-Protectionists, in the repeal of the few taxes which produce revenue, they will force the defeat of the general repeal or reduction of those taxes which, while the most oppressive, yield but little revenue.

The agitation of Revenue Reform has made this subject familiar to the people, and there are enough men in a very large proportion of the Congressional Districts who are determined to lay aside all party considerations, and vote against any man who may in Congress vote to postpone or defeat the repeal or reduction of taxes. We are, therefore, in hope that Congress will not adjourn without passing the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means.

STATE OF THE SOUTH.

The facts developed by the Ku-Klux Committee furnish a powerful argument for a national policy which shall not further oppress and ostracize the Southern whites in order to keep a party in power in those States. That report shows that the losses of the South during the war amount to upwards of five thousand millions of dollars, while the whole assessed value of the eleven States, in 1860, exclusive of slaves, was placed at $2,728,825,000, or but little more than half the actual value of the property destroyed and losses, including the Rebel debt. It would seem as though a country thus prostrate should receive the kindest protection which the errors of its people made possible. But at this point the depletion of the South only begins. The increase in the debts in the Southern States under carpet-bag rule has been simply appalling. In North Carolina the State debt was $14,000,000 in 1860; $20,000,000 in 1865, when the work of reconstruction began; $24,000,000 in 1868, when carpet-bagism triumphed; and $34,000,000 in 1871. The whole benefactions of the North distributed through the Freedmen's Bureau do not equal the amount by which the debt of North Carolina alone has been increased in the process of reconstruction! In South Carolina, in the single County of Kershaw, having 11,000 population, 8,000 tax-exemptions were issued. The taxes of 1870 would have paid the taxes of any five years before the war, and had to be paid out of half the property. They were, therefore, ten times as high and more. In two years, $1,908,977.67 was paid out, for which *not a single voucher was kept!* The Convention of 1868, which framed the State Constitution, contained 72 negroes and 49 white men. But 15 of the negroes were tax-payers, yet they levied on the State a tax of $2,200,950, or over 6 per cent on its whole property. In the Legislature of 1869 there were 30 white Senators and 12 black ones, and in the House there were 87 white and 86 black members. Eighty members in the two houses paid no taxes. Brussels carpets, mirrors, plush sofas, and porcelain spittoons were furnished to the private apartments of these legislators at the cost of the tax-payers. A year's legislation of such a nest of thieves has proved not less destructive to the State than the march through it of Sherman's legions. Burning as they went, in Mississippi a parallel case is presented. No wonder immigration has shunned the South. No wonder the Ku-Klux are abroad. No wonder the Southern States are standing still or going backward. The condition of large masses of the Southern people is simply as wretched as the worst of local misgovernment and mean oppression can render it. And so it will remain until a new policy shall be adopted, and which does not insist on excluding the better class of Southern whites from voting and holding office.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

The extent to which the demand and expectation of national subsidies prevail is shown in the fact that a bill is pending in the United States Senate granting money out of the National Treasury to aid a company in New Orleans to build tugs and buoy-boats to carry merchant vessels across the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River. The next thing in the way of subsidies will probably be to enable some companies to maintain a line of semi-weekly steamers between Cincinnati and New Orleans, connecting with another subsidized line from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh. The navigation of the Ohio River has ceased to be profitable and, under the principle of subsidies, it is the duty of the Government to levy a tax upon the country, to be paid over to these engaged in unprofitable pursuits.

When raising corn or wheat ceases to be profitable, or even to pay the cost, the unfortunate farmer has to starve or engage in some other business. But when a man makes only 20 per cent on pig-iron, or cannot run a steamship without loss, or weaves carpets at a profit of only 20 per cent, Congress feels called upon to vote them a tax, to be collected from the people, in order to enable them to make a good thing of it.

The reason why we cannot have American steamers running to every port in Europe and South America is, that the tax on the building material is so great that the vessel cannot earn enough to pay the interest on the cost of building. Instead of reducing this tax, which is wholly unnecessary, or, better still, repealing it, Congress invites applications for the establishment of the abominable subsidy system. The request of the Tug and Buoy-Boat Company, at New Orleans, to have its expenses paid out of the Treasury, is not more unreasonable, nor is it in the least more outrageous, than a score of other propositions pending at Washington, and which call for many millions of dollars each year.

THE KANSAS CORRUPTION.

Exactly what will suit Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy seems difficult to determine. When the charge of bribery was first made, the indignation of these gentlemen knew no bounds, and, when the Investigating Committee presented a very damaging report to the Kansas Legislature, they immediately demanded a Congressional Investigating Committee, made loud and long asseverations of honesty, and wrote and telegraphed to their friends to send on the testimony. The more frantically they appealed for the testimony, however, the more it didn't come. There was a break in the communications somewhere. Caldwell and Pomeroy pulled one way and their Kansas friends another. A certified copy of the testimony could not be obtained, and the entry on the Legislative journals mysteriously disappeared when it was wanted. Everything was at cross-purposes, and there probably has never been a case recorded where two gentlemen so pertinaciously insisted on having their innocence established, and their own friends as pertinaciously insisted that they should not have it done. In due course of time, however, authorized copies of the testimony reached Washington, sent by the Governor of the State under a resolution of the Legislature. It might naturally be expected that Messrs. Caldwell and Pomeroy would improve such an opportunity to reiterate their honesty, and demand the appointment of the Special Committee which they so industriously demanded when the matter of bribery was first broached. Everything was ready to their hands, and not a dissenting voice would have been raised to the appointment of a Select Committee, before whom they could have appeared and made good their reputations for honesty, which have been seriously compromised, at least, by the revelations of the Kansas Investigating Committee. Mr. Pomeroy, however, did nothing of the kind, but in its stead moved a reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will, of course, stifle the proposed investigation, or at least that part of it which relates to the alleged bribery, and the payment of moneys by these gentlemen to secure their election. A large Kansas delegation is in Washington ready to produce the witnesses, who will testify to the acts of corruption, of their own personal knowledge. But, instead of their repeated demands for a Special Committee, which can alone secure a full and impartial investigation, and of the fact that nearly every official in Washington is entertaining an Investigation Committee, we see no good reason why they should make objection to it. It is due to the Senate as a body. It is due to the good names of the two Senators that they shall be set right before the people. It is due to the Kansas Investigating Committee that its report shall be either sustained or not sustained. It is due to the people of Kansas that their representatives in Congress shall be beyond suspicion,—especially of such a suspicion as their Legislature has fastened upon them; and as Brother Hammond, the revivalist, according to the Kansas papers, has succeeded in converting the whole State, this furnishes an additional reason why the two sinners who are absent should be brought to acknowledge the error of their ways. So, let us have the Special Committee.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Mayor has now made his appointment of the Board of Directors, and, as they have been promptly confirmed by the Council, we may now consider the Free Library an accomplished fact, and one of the unexpected blessings of the great fire, as without it we should not have had the donation of English books, which has been both the nucleus of the Library and the incentive to the completion of the scheme. The appointment has been made none too soon in view of the rapid progress Mr. Robson has made in England, as the representative of the Library, in collecting the contributions and preparing them for shipment. The public at large will be gratified with the character of the appointments, the Mayor having wisely constituted the Board so that it will be impossible to bring any denominational influence to bear upon the Library. The Directors are old and prominent citizens, identified with the legal, educational, mercantile, literary, and journalistic professions, and can be relied upon to administer the Library for the best interests of the whole people. There is enough knowledge of books and libraries, and sufficient legal and business experience in the Directory, both to guarantee an excellent Library and to advance its material interests with skill and prudence. The Mayor having done all that lies in his power, the future of the Library is in the hands of its Directors, and we feel confident that the citizens of Chicago, who are to enjoy the blessings of this great work, will contribute ungrudgingly both their moral and financial support to make it a grand success, and an institution of which we shall all be proud.

In 1833, France and England united with Turkey in a war against Russia to preserve the balance of power in Europe, by restraining Russia and excluding her armaments from the Black Sea. Millions of money and thousands of lives were expended, and, in 1856, Russia purchased peace by a treaty in which she bound herself not to do so any more—until she was ready. At that time Austria was a power in Europe, but maintained, under secret compulsion, a neutrality. Within the intervening time what changes have been wrought? Austria has been dismembered of her Italian provinces and of various German dependencies and allies. France has been humbled and impoverished by the most disastrous war of modern times. England has ceased to be a military power; and Russia, in 1872, is placing her navy on the Black Sea, and is rebuilding the fortified harbor of Sebastopol. Turkey exists only by Russian forbearance. The great powers which interposed in 1853 are no longer in a condition to protect her. The "balance of power" has been destroyed, and the military power of Europe is now practically possessed by the Russian and German Empires. The peace of 1856 has been followed by the weakening and demoralization of the allies, while the interval has been employed by Russia to strengthen her power to a degree never before known in that Empire. Was the war in the Crimea, after all, a sacrifice, barren of all the results once assumed to have been gained by it?

An admirable illustration of the beneficent effects of political intermeddling with the disputes of labor and capital is afforded by the Connecticut election. Nearly three months ago, the Portland, Conn., quarrymen struck for an advance in their wages from $1.65 to $1.75 per day. Steps were taken to arrange matters, when officious demagogues made strenuous and successful efforts to widen the breach, in the hope of obtaining the six or seven hundred votes of the workingmen for the Labor Reform party. Immediately after the election these efforts ceased, and straightway the men, after subsisting on charity for a dozen weeks, went back to honest toil, and left the question of their pay to their employers. These latter have now decided to give $1.80 per day, or 5 cents more than was asked for, which shows the wicked folly of the starveling politicians who fomented the quarrel.

The list of bills passed by the General Assembly, and published in Monday's TRIBUNE, was incorrect in two particulars. Both the Railroad Incorporation bill and the Canada Thistle bill had emergency clauses, and are consequently now in force.

The Corporation act, as published by us yesterday, was incomplete, and the remainder of the law (relating to corporations not for pecuniary profit) will be found elsewhere. In the second section, the limit of duration of corporations should have been given as fifty years instead of ninety-nine.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Merritt, and was adopted, directing the Public Printer to print, within forty days, 500 copies of the Session Laws,—one to be sent to each member, one to each County Clerk, and one to each Circuit Clerk. Messrs. Gross, the publishers of the Statutes, will, in twenty-five days from the expiration of the session, have their edition ready for sale. Its arrangement will correspond with that of the Statutes.

American copper is mined, smelted, transferred to New York, shipped to London, and sold there for 20 cents, gold, per pound. American copper is mined, smelted, transferred to New York, and sold there for from 30 to 40 cents currency, per pound. This is a repetition of the salt swindle, which enabled the Onondaga Company to sell its product cheaper in Canada than at its own works, and allows it, according to its voracious officials, to clear, by rigid economy, just 3 per cent on its capital. In New York City, copper has just been successfully cornered and its price forced up from 31 to 41 cents per pound. An operation such as this would be impossible were our duties removed. It would be impossible were our mines worked to anything like their full capacity. But, for fear of over-production, the mines are kept almost idle for half the year. When over-production is a possibility, a tax to increase production is an absurd anomaly.

The action of the Common Council, in postponing the ordinance vacating Quincy street, seems strange, but is easily explained. Such an ordinance requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds or three-fourths of all the members, and the friends of the ordinance, though in a majority, are not numerous enough to command that vote. To prevent its defeat, the measure has to be postponed by its friends. It so happens, however, that the act of the Legislature on this subject renders any action by the Common Council comparatively unnecessary, and all that is now accomplished by the opposition is to show a captious spirit wholly unbecoming in the relations of the City of Chicago to the National Government. It is fortunate that the purchase made by the Government cannot be defeated by this factious opposition in the Common Council.

We print, this morning, the official report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York. A New York paper having, for some not very clearly-defined or creditable motive, made an assault upon the Equitable, the managers resorted to the sensible and the most certain mode of answering by making a full statement of the affairs of the Society. This mode of dealing with the libellers was unexpected, but it was complete in its success. It not only exploded the calumnies, but placed the extraordinarily prosperous condition of the Society in its true light before the country. The gentlemen who officer the Equitable, or are responsible for its management, are men of high personal and commercial integrity, and the report of the investigators is no more than might have been expected.

Much has been said about the surplus of women in Massachusetts, but the phenomenon appears to arise entirely from the fact that the manufactures of Massachusetts attract a surplus of women from abroad, while the enterprising portion of her young men find more profitable fields of employment elsewhere. The surplus of women on June 1, 1870, was 81,625, or about 11 per cent. In the age of 15, however, there was a slight excess of boys over girls, thus showing that more boys than girls are born and survive the maladies of childhood. The surplus of women among the foreign population of the State is 17,408, or about 11½ per cent—larger than among the native,—still further showing that it is an incident of employment only. The surplus of women both native and foreign, is entirely between the ages of 15 and 45. After 45 the males exceed slightly in excess, while above 70 the women again largely exceed the men, and continue above that age to show the greatest longevity. Of 46 persons above 100 years of age, 26 were women; of 767 between 90 and 100, there were 485 women; and of 8,821 between 80 and 90 years of age, 5,161 were women. So far, therefore, from the surplus of women being that women are worse off in Massachusetts than elsewhere, it only tends to show that the facilities for employing working women there are in excess of the supply of female births, and this leads to an importation; while the advantages offered to males, relatively to those of fered elsewhere, is in excess of the supply of males, and this leads to an exportation of males to more profitable fields of employment.

M. Ernest Renan believes that, if science advances at the rate it has progressed during the last century, man will be able, in a million or so years, to control all the movements of the solar system, and put off for centuries, if not altogether avert, the final catastrophe of the planets rushing in upon the sun, and the consequent dispersion of the whole system into nebulous matter, which, some hence, will be again condensed into suns and stars and planetary bodies. It is pleasing to imagine the enormous power our descendants will wield, but, unless this knowledge is strictly guarded, the result may resemble the disastrous event of the Great Spirit's gift to man of power over rain. According to the Indian legend, all men were given this, and, as somebody wanted rain every day, it poured down unceasingly, flooded the world, and drowned all its luckless masters. If the time ever comes when a man of average intelligence can control the solar system, the system will probably end its career within a month in one eternal smash.

The reasoning reader will have noticed that no explanation has been vouchsafed of the sudden conversion of the Casey faction in New Orleans to a belief in the merits of Parker, the successor of General Longstreet. When his appointment was announced there were mutterings deep and loud, and conferences, and postings to Washington in hot haste, and even threats of revolt. Then, as if by magic, all this was at an end. Packard ceased to protest, and Casey smoothed his grim visage and welcomed the newcomer to the joints of brothers-in-law. Now there comes an unkind rumor in the effect that Parker owned much stock in an anti-Administration journal, and that, by an unfortunate coincidence, he has transferred his capital to the newspaper which is buoyed up by the perennial fount of Custom House "perquisites," and has already shown that his heart is where his treasure is. An unfortunate coincidence this is, because ill-natured people will, of course, talk about a bargain and sale, and make unkind remarks about the suspension of the Civil Service Reform "for this case only."

In a little Vermont town, the Methodist and Universalist denominations combined to build a chapel, which is occupied in the morning by the former, and by the latter in the evening. A few weeks since, the Universal ist pastor asked the Methodist minister to announce that the evening's discourse would be on "The Death of the Devil." The sturdy follower of John Wesley, irritated by this summary taking-off of a personage of the utmost value for soaring sinners to ascertain, revenged himself by saying from his pulpit: "This evening, my friends, there is to be a funeral in this house. One peculiarity about the services will be the fact that the son preaches his father's funeral sermon." The church is now closed, until the pending law-suit gives all rights to it to one or the other sect; and the Universal ist clergyman believes that, if there is any man too wicked to be saved, it is his Methodist "brother."

The Archbishopric of Paris is a high position, but its roses are thickly beset with thorns. When Paris rebels against its rulers, it is apt to ignore the distinction between spiritual and temporal power, and kill the representatives of either, indiscriminately. The Cathedral of Notre Dame contains among its treasures the cassocks of three murdered Archbishops. Those of Monseigneur Affre, killed on the barricade of St. Antoine, and Monseigneur Sibour, butchered in the Church of St. Etienne du Mont, have been preserved for years. To these has now been added the cassock worn by Monseigneur Darboy on the day of his death. It is of a rich violet color, stained with blood and dirt, and showing bullet-marks. The constant exhibition of such a relic will do more than anything else to keep alive a horror of the atrocities of the Commune.

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—The Aurora (Ill.) *Herald*, an Administration journal, says:

It is useless for Republicans to close their eyes to the fact that there will be danger of defeat in case of Grant's renomination. The people will not be induced to every close observer of men and things. There are men to be found in every community, who look for results, and who will act on the same, and it would not require many such in each election precinct to change the entire result of the election.

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* (Republican) thus meets an assertion by the New York *World* that it deserted "the dying Grant dynasty":

The *Dispatch* did not wait for the Grant dynasty to show signs of approaching death, before it committed itself with the opposition as soon as that dynasty began to show its moral rottenness on the subject, but in the last issue before the election. How wise the *World's* paragraph is correct in all respects.

—The Hartford *Courant* (Republican) has this suggestive remark: "He who thinks that a party can hold itself supreme in a Government which is run by men like Conkling, Morton, Carpenter, Chandler, and Nye, with statesmen like Sumner, Trumbull, and Schurz protesting and proscribed, must be more sanguine than the average of people."

—The Lebanon (Tenn.) *Herald* (Democratic) says: "It may be that it will be decided that it is best for the Democracy to make no nomination for President, and to support the nominee of the Liberal Republican Convention, if he be acceptable. While lights before us now, we believe that to be the proper course, and we hope to see it adopted."

—The New Orleans *Times* says:

Gentlemen recently returned from the North give very encouraging assurances of a thorough and powerful organization of Democrats and Republicans who have committed themselves in favor of the Cincinnati Convention movement. Intelligent and sagacious politicians represent that the movement is one of the most formidable character, and already proportions are being given to it which the friends of Grant are becoming very prevalent among the Radical ranks, showing of the existence of political events and characters.

—The Iroquois (Ill.) *Times* (Republican) says:

To-day, while all who ever were Republicans are Republicans, while those of the Democratic party which we have together contended are for a moment lashed into fury by the mad cries against the unwise course of those journals and partisans who assume that opposition to the present Administration is disloyalty to the party, and that to be a Democrat is to be anti-Republican, we should grieve to admit that a very considerable portion of our party have already fallen from grace. We do not believe that any considerable number of those who oppose the nomination of Grant are disloyal Republicans. They are the party, but we do accord to them the royal privilege of private conscience. They are the party that is ready to admit that the President is the embodiment of all to which we as Republicans owe allegiance, it will be time enough to bow the knee to Baal when its fanatical rites decently performed. The course of these dissatisfied leaders will drive the Cincinnati hundreds who would otherwise stay away. The question is, Can they afford to alienate the brains of the party?—the independent thinking men of the country?

—*Ross Pieper*, of which ex-Senator E. G. Ross is editor and proprietor, says of the Cincinnati movement:

The great names of Horace Greeley, F. A. Conkling, and Henry R. Selden, and the scores of other honored Republicans whose names have been announced in connection with the movement, have given it an impetus and a power which will be irresistible; the like of which has not been seen since a similar influence imparted to a new political enterprise. With such names as those of Greeley, Trumbull, Vice-President Curtis, Fenton, Bowles, and Brown, in indorsement of, and active participation in, the movement, how hollow and impotent all the efforts of the Grant managers that have been manifested by the Grant press, to cast discredit upon it. These are names which encircled the cradle of the Republican party,—whose talismanic power carried them safely in success through quite as perilous an era of reconstruction; men who acted up in all they say now is work done; its mission accomplished; and desert it now—it indeed, the movement for the the purification of the party, or called a new movement—when, in their judgment, no other course can save the party from the embrace of the horde of thieves and demagogues who are seeking to use its machinery for personal aggrandizement and spoils, is to suffer from further moral and political degradation. No less significant is the general and prompt adhesion given by the German element in the country. From Carl Schurz, Becker, of Illinois, a distinguished German patriot of 1848, and one of the ablest scholars and politicians of the age, and Dr. Kepler, of New York, a German politician of great influence in that State, are but two of the thirteen German names signed to the calls to attend the Cincinnati Convention.

PERSONAL.

One man has kept the light-house on Cape Ann for twenty-nine years.

—New York alone counts up some sixteen Counts, all of high degree.

—The Sultan is having built in England a small steam-yacht, and will manage the machinery of it himself.

—The average American woman, if worth her weight in gold, would only balance $30 005.

—The first persons to cross the Union Pacific bridge in a Pullman car were Mr. Silver, an English capitalist, and a party of his friends.

—Mr. Rice, of Marblehead, has a watch upward of a hundred years old, the case of which is composed of tortoise shell.

—One man has made all the figureheads for British naval vessels, for the past seventeen years.

—In New York, a few weeks ago, the rush for pictures of Fisk, Stokes, and Mansfield was as wild as it was shameful; now what are left unsold are absolutely unsalable.

—Devonsellea, a miser, who died at Beauport, Quebec, recently, willed large amounts to Roman Catholic charities, and $60,000 to his housekeeper to distribute in charity.

—Captain John P. Sheridan, of Buffalo, formerly connected with the Niagara Frontier Police Force, has been studying elocution for the past year, and will give a public reading on April 19.

—The true harbingers of spring have arrived at Niagara Falls. They are a peculiarity of that place, and are recognized by white veils, brand-new clothes, squeaky boots, delicate moustaches, and plenty of money and sweetness.

—Among the deaths announced by the British mail is that of Admiral Sir James Scott in his sixty-ear. He was wounded at the reduction of Martinique, and served at the battles of Bladensburg and Baltimore, and at the capture of Washington.

—Henry Ward Beecher is paying another of the pleasant penalties of popularity. In some parts of New York State his head adorns inviting tavern-signs, whereon the usual legend is inscribed: "Entertainment for man and beast."

—A young man arrested in New Orleans on Wednesday, supposed to be insane, wrote the following letter to the British Consul:

DEAR SIR: I am Henry Hyde, Earl Clarendon's heir, and the twelfth was titular man in England. I arrived here on Monday from Texas on my way to England. Yesterday I was arrested by the police and put in prison, without any cause whatever, unless for spite against me.

—A lady in Skowhegan, Me., lately stepped upon a furnace register for the purpose of warming her feet, when the treacherous thing gave way, and let her through the floor until she was caught by the arms. Her husband was luckily at hand, and speedily relieved her from her embarrassing position.

—The summer residence of the late Professor Morse, at Poughkeepsie, is thus described in the *Journal of the Telegraph*:

It is a little more than two miles out from the town, in a southerly direction, on South avenue. The house, a large gothic wooden-frame building, standing away back from the street, some 250 or 300 yards, is quite surrounded by grounds, and by noble old locust trees. The place is very appropriately called Locust Grove. A fine view of the surrounding country is to be had from the rear of the house, which overlooks a deep valley and fine scenery. The hotbeds were a treat to go through, with fragrant flowers in full bloom. The place is in charge of Tom Harvey, an old colored gardener, who on several occasions has carried off first prize for the cultivation of vegetables. He has been sixteen years with the Professor, and during all this time, Tom has never heard a cross word from him. No more faithful or worthy person could be found. The grounds cover 20 acres, are in excellent order, handsomely laid out, with five cool houses, such as ice houses, stables, sheds, carriage houses, out barns, and all probably worth $50,000.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Report of the Committee of Investigation.

The Hon. Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, having associated with himself the following eminent business and professional men who are in no manner connected with, or interested in, the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, to investigate its affairs, viz.: Henry F. Spaulding, of Spaulding, Hunt & Co., No. 80 Worth street, New York; Gustav Schwab, of Oelrichs & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green, New York; George B. Upton, Boston, Mass.; William H. Fogg, of William H. Fogg & Co., No. 33 Burling Slip, New York; Feliciano Latasa, of Latasa & Co., No. 178 Pearl street, New York; Eugene Kelly, of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau street, New York; David Dows, of David Dows & Co., No. 20 South street, New York; Morris K. Jesup, of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Liberty street, New York; Junius B. Wheeler, Professor of Civil and Military Engineering and Science of War, United States Military Academy, West Point; Theodore W. Dwight, LL. D., Professor of Municipal Law, Columbia College, New York,—this Committee have made the following

REPORT:

NEW YORK, March 30, 1872.

In the month of August last, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States were informed by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York, that La Roy S. Gove, who had insured his life in said Society, about one year previous, for the sum of $2,500, had presented certain grave charges against the Directors and management of said Society.

Whereupon the President of the Society addressed the following letter to the Superintendent:

JANUARY 6, 1871.

Hon. Geo. W. Miller, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York:

DEAR SIR: The enclosed is to be sent to each member, one to each County Clerk, and one to each Circuit Clerk. Messrs. Gross, the publishers of the Statutes, will, in twenty-five days from the expiration of the session, have their edition ready for sale. Its arrangement will correspond with that of the Statutes.

American copper is mined, smelted, transferred to New York, shipped to London, and sold there for 20 cents, gold, per pound. American copper is mined, smelted, transferred to New York, and sold there for from 30 to 40 cents currency, per pound. This is a repetition of the salt swindle, which enabled the Onondaga Company to sell its product cheaper in Canada than at its own works, and allows it, according to its voracious officials, to clear, by rigid economy, just 3 per cent on its capital. In New York City, copper has just been successfully cornered and its price forced up from 31 to 41 cents per pound. An operation such as this would be impossible were our duties removed. It would be impossible were our mines worked to anything like their full capacity. But, for fear of over-production, the mines are kept almost idle for half the year. When over-production is a possibility, a tax to increase production is an absurd anomaly.

The action of the Common Council, in postponing the ordinance vacating Quincy street, seems strange, but is easily explained. Such an ordinance requires the affirmative votes of two-thirds or three-fourths of all the members, and the friends of the ordinance, though in a majority, are not numerous enough to command that vote. To prevent its defeat, the measure has to be postponed by its friends. It so happens, however, that the act of the Legislature on this subject renders any action by the Common Council comparatively unnecessary, and all that is now accomplished by the opposition is to show a captious spirit wholly unbecoming in the relations of the City of Chicago to the National Government. It is fortunate that the purchase made by the Government cannot be defeated by this factious opposition in the Common Council.

We print, this morning, the official report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York. A New York paper having, for some not very clearly-defined or creditable motive, made an assault upon the Equitable, the managers resorted to the sensible and the most certain mode of answering by making a full statement of the affairs of the Society. This mode of dealing with the libellers was unexpected, but it was complete in its success. It not only exploded the calumnies, but placed the extraordinarily prosperous condition of the Society in its true light before the country. The gentlemen who officer the Equitable, or are responsible for its management, are men of high personal and commercial integrity, and the report of the investigators is no more than might have been expected.

Much has been said about the surplus of women in Massachusetts, but the phenomenon appears to arise entirely from the fact that the manufactures of Massachusetts attract a surplus of women from abroad, while the enterprising portion of her young men find more profitable fields of employment elsewhere. The surplus of women on June 1, 1870, was 81,625, or about 11 per cent. In the age of 15, however, there was a slight excess of boys over girls, thus showing that more boys than girls are born and survive the maladies of childhood. The surplus of women among the foreign population of the State is 17,408, or about 11½ per cent—larger than among the native,—still further showing that it is an incident of employment only. The surplus of women both native and foreign, is entirely between the ages of 15 and 45. After 45 the males exceed slightly in excess, while above 70 the women again largely exceed the men, and continue above that age to show the greatest longevity. Of 46 persons above 100 years of age, 26 were women; of 767 between 90 and 100, there were 485 women; and of 8,821 between 80 and 90 years of age, 5,161 were women. So far, therefore, from the surplus of women being that women are worse off in Massachusetts than elsewhere, it only tends to show that the facilities for employing working women there are in excess of the supply of female births, and this leads to an importation; while the advantages offered to males, relatively to those of fered elsewhere, is in excess of the supply of males, and this leads to an exportation of males to more profitable fields of employment.

M. Ernest Renan believes that, if science advances at the rate it has progressed during the last century, man will be able, in a million or so years, to control all the movements of the solar system, and put off for centuries, if not altogether avert, the final catastrophe of the planets rushing in upon the sun, and the consequent dispersion of the whole system into nebulous matter, which, some hence, will be again condensed into suns and stars and planetary bodies. It is pleasing to imagine the enormous power our descendants will wield, but, unless this knowledge is strictly guarded, the result may resemble the disastrous event of the Great Spirit's gift to man of power over rain. According to the Indian legend, all men were given this, and, as somebody wanted rain every day, it poured down unceasingly, flooded the world, and drowned all its luckless masters. If the time ever comes when a man of average intelligence can control the solar system, the system will probably end its career within a month in one eternal smash.

The reasoning reader will have noticed that no explanation has been vouchsafed of the sudden conversion of the Casey faction in New Orleans to a belief in the merits of Parker, the successor of General Longstreet. When his appointment was announced there were mutterings deep and loud, and conferences, and postings to Washington in hot haste, and even threats of revolt. Then, as if by magic, all this was at an end. Packard ceased to protest, and Casey smoothed his grim visage and welcomed the newcomer to the joints of brothers-in-law. Now there comes an unkind rumor in the effect that Parker owned much stock in an anti-Administration journal, and that, by an unfortunate coincidence, he has transferred his capital to the newspaper which is buoyed up by the perennial fount of Custom House "perquisites," and has already shown that his heart is where his treasure is. An unfortunate coincidence this is, because ill-natured people will, of course, talk about a bargain and sale, and make unkind remarks about the suspension of the Civil Service Reform "for this case only."

In a little Vermont town, the Methodist and Universalist denominations combined to build a chapel, which is occupied in the morning by the former, and by the latter in the evening. A few weeks since, the Universal ist pastor asked the Methodist minister to announce that the evening's discourse would be on "The Death of the Devil." The sturdy follower of John Wesley, irritated by this summary taking-off of a personage of the utmost value for soaring sinners to ascertain, revenged himself by saying from his pulpit: "This evening, my friends, there is to be a funeral in this house. One peculiarity about the services will be the fact that the son preaches his father's funeral sermon." The church is now closed, until the pending law-suit gives all rights to it to one or the other sect; and the Universal ist clergyman believes that, if there is any man too wicked to be saved, it is his Methodist "brother."

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SHERMAN.

Trial of the Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Patrolmen, Sergeants, Captains, and a Superintendent Examined.

How Sherman Had His Barn Painted and Father Nursed by Members of the Police Force.

The Men Thus Employed Allowed Full Time on the Pay Roll.

The Deputy Superintendent Indulges in Sunday Billiards Next Door to a Station.

Several Prisoners Discharged on His Order Without Trial.

The Order Regarding "Pulling," and How It Was Ignored.

FORENOON SESSION.

The trial of Deputy Superintendent of Police Wills Sherman, by the Board of Police, began yesterday morning before that body. Mr. Talcott presided, and Commissioners Rehm and Sheridan were present. General Stiles, City Attorney, attended as prosecutor, and Mr. Sherman was defended by John Lyle King and W. S. Potter.

THE OPENING.

The case was opened by Mr. King rising into it and making a motion for a continuance of the case until the charges were made definitely. He contended that it would be impossible to combat charges of so general a character, and that justice to the accused demanded something specific. As presented, they meant everything or nothing. According to the standpoint from which they were viewed, they were vague and meaningless; and they could not be defended against in this present shape, and no defence could be attempted until the case for the prosecution was stated. At the proper time they might find it necessary to object to the jurisdiction of the Board. He asked when and to whom the charge of profane language was used, and so on through the list.

Mr. Stiles replied, to the effect that there were charges enough, and that they were sufficiently definite, as the development of the case would demonstrate. He thought the case was somewhat similar to a court martial, where, it was generally said, the charges were not specific. The defendant should not complain at this late day that he had not time to prepare his defence, as he thought the motion to continue the case and prefer more specific charges should be overruled by the Board.

PLEA FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. King said as his counsel he should claim for Mr. Sherman charges fairly drawn, and it was improper and unjust to ask a man to answer charges that were so vague that he could not know whether to let them know what they mean, what did they mean by incompetency? That charge was simply the the opinion of his superior officer. What constituted the incompetency of an officer? Did the City Attorney know? Did the Board know? How did they expect a man to defend himself against that, to an unknown charge? He was in the house fell, and I found. He was in the ruins. I wasn't hurt a bit of it; I was only—don't be afraid—a little thing was toe me. As I lay upon my face, my arms caught by a glimmer of light an aperture in the debris and surrounding me. After a long struggle I succeeded in extricating myself. I found that for some reason that I might have been a man named Frank Rose was staying with me in the same clothing. I ran into the street, and in half an hour I was in the midst of heart-rending scenes at every turn. In some cases I was implored to search for buried wives and children. My services might relief for their children cried for their lost parents for their missing children. Of the crushed ones scarcely a moan, groaning with an extremeness that I shall not forget. All around was confusion, and the men, how appreciated the position. work with a will, and by much was accomplished. At calling for straw, there were still pressing of an adjournment took place at which time the meeting of said Committee. The wounded, to prepare for the dead, and to seek food for has, all day and far into the who were not disabled found

What was the population of

ipple. About 300 persons, of were women, and, perhaps, We had a school, at which the ranged from 35 to 40.

What is the exact number of ended?

ipple. It was known when twenty-three were killed. The ended in the debris; but perhaps two-thirds of the whole o more or less injured. It was not more than three or four of

The doctors were very few in at. Gelech lived at Lone Pine, ired somewhat. Dr. Columpe from Cerro Gordo, twenty miles distant. olunteers also came from there hat assistance they could. e shocks were also severe, and e chocks were also severe, and were lost. The Swansea Smelt- ge mass of ruins. During I remained the shocks continued t with little intermission, and t thirty or forty miles we were still going on. Quite a Lone Pine has sunk down bodily, the ground all around it having sunk in from six to twelve inches, caused in various directions, the old Cerro Gordo Road, ascending no danger again. grave and finished the per- ad duties.

olcanic eruption is uncon- ivice state that on Tuesday, the shook a decided shock all through the Owens ensuing every object from the people with alarm. As the sense of gravity increased sensibly, bright lights were observed earth.

egular effects of the earth- ebruary, while the sinking of the Lone Pine and Owens Lake, g of a terrific and turbulent five yards wide and ten ere since stood terra ter, a continuation ver, or course, it re- several days it melted ality, but with no apparent the parent stream whence port. From the reports re- Inyo, I should discover a operation.

Francisco Chronicle, April 3.

dvices having reached the ghest Chief Worthington ent assistance, and was so violent- ed him in a separate building ith a view to his occupying a send him to the asylum at Mad- days ago he became perfectly re- ed to be released, stating that to live as he wished to prop- is request was complied with, and s gone in the family circle of ys. He read the Bible almost con- strange to say, died on the test t predicted.

Press: Frankfort on-the-Main, Ger- ington, Ky., purchasing wool for He has already secured a quan- n, for which he paid from 45 to 46

FURNITURE.
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NAGH & BODLE
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AND
AIR LIQUOR DEALE
OTTAGE GROVE-AV.
Twenty-fifth-st., Chicago.

HOOD ON THE STAND.

Sergeant Hood sworn and examined.—Was from October, 1868, until last winter at the South Precinct Station; did not recollect that Sherman ever called; saw the charges in THE TRIBUNE, and read them; could not give the Board any information regarding the charge of incompetency and lack of energy, or of intoxication, or any other charges.

Cross-examined—by Mr. King: Had known Sherman for 5 years; had seen him sometimes every day, averaged once a week during that time; had never seen him intoxicated; he was gentlemanly in his treatment of officers; he pointed out defects in the men, always in a gentlemanly way.

Redirect: Used to call on business at the Central Station; would stay only an hour or so, perhaps.

M. T. Stiles offered the vouchers in evidence.

TOM CLAYTON.

Sergeant Clayton sworn and examined: Had been in charge of the Twenty-second Street Station for 6 years; Sherman called there once in a while; two or three times a year; he went to see what was going on; he inspected the station at such times; went through it; he did not examine the books; he had not visited the station during the last six months.

Cross-examined: Sherman called several times last summer; drove up there half a dozen times; but did not go in; he went down a couple of times to see the basement was being fixed; Kenney was there frequently.

WHAT MORGENTHALER KNEW.

Sergeant Adam Morgenthaler examined: Had been at the Twenty-second Street Station for more than sixteen months; had heard Sherman was there, but did not see him only a couple of times; he didn't stay; he was not in the station while he was there

FOREIGN.

O'Connor and the Tichborne Claimant Indicted by the Grand Jury.

Denial of the Story Concerning Victoria's Intended Abdication.

The Pope Refuses to Receive Pecuniary Assistance from the Italian Government.

The Mexican Revolutionists Moving on Matamoras.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 8—Evening.—The rumor that the Foreign Office had received a despatch from the United States, which promised a solution of the question of indirect damages, is pronounced by authority to be without foundation. The report was first published in the *Morning Post*, and was widely circulated by the evening papers. Its contradiction produces a general feeling of disappointment.

It is announced that John Bright will resume his seat in Parliament in a few days. He will, however, take no active part in public affairs, and has no intention of again entering the Cabinet.

LONDON, April 9.—The *Morning Post* repeats the rumor which it gave yesterday, that Napoleon has borrowed £1,000,000 in London, but the truth of the rumor is authoritatively denied.

The Grand Jury, sitting at the Old Bailey, have found a true bill against Arthur O'Connor, the assailant of the Queen, charging him with felonious manner. Prince Leopold, who was riding with Her Majesty at the time she was attacked by O'Connor, will appear as a witness against the prisoner.

O'Connor, who was present with his counsel when the indictment against him was presented, pleaded guilty to the charge of alarming Her Majesty.

Bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury against the Tichborne claimant, charging him with perjury and forgery. Proceedings against him will be immediately commenced on these charges.

On a telegraphic hint from New York, inquiry has been had concerning the pretended renunciation of Queen Victoria's abdication. There can be no doubt that the whole story in the purest invention. It is not the slightest foundation for

...ty of London and Spain have

...ons of Wales have gone to

...ation to Manchester stays. Mis...

...e Paris, from which city he arrived yesterday, had an interview with the...sel before the Geneva Tribunal of A...ts. It is asserted that he has...e result of these interviews...despatched...that the...on the 15th instant...the assembly of the Board...and American agents...counter cases. The Board ...again assemble until the ...

...A London letter says ...e visit of the Queen to Ge...ostensibly for the...ess Hohenhohe Langenburg to...h up a scandal...in the royal family. ...ce Teck, son of Prince Alexander...burg, has been accompanied in ...vits by a well-known London actress, ...Princess Dowager of Hesse and ...who was born in 1833, and who is ...be senior of her husband, was so un...pleased at the scandal, that she applied for a ...prevent which Her Majesty went to ...

April 9.—John Bright, in reply to an ...s from some Republicans, declaring that ...e destined to be the first President of the ...ted States, writes that he has no ...ion to be a long time before the English populace ...e called on to decide between a republic and ...narchy. Their present settled majority in ...ment is great for the present. Posterity must decide it in the future. Bright expresses a doubt as to whether the Republicans are his real friends.

Lord Duffering, the newly-appointed Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, will sail for Quebec in June.

Dr. Deane's counsel asks for a mitigation of punishment on the ground of insanity.

A circular is issued inviting subscriptions for 40,000 shares of the Direct Transatlantic Telegraph Company, which proposes to lay telegraph cables direct from England to New York and thence to the West Indies. Shares are £10 each. The total capital of the Company is fixed at £1,250,000. The Hoopers will make and lay the cables for £1,330,000.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 8.—Thiers has been in consultation with General Trochu and, with regard to the Presidency of France. During the recess the President has remained most of the time in Paris, and gives receptions and dinners at the Palace of the Elysee. A permanent Committee of the Assembly objected to this practice, as an underhanded preparation for the removal of the seat of Government to Paris.

The jury of painters of the annual exhibition have rejected two pictures sent—one by Gustave Courbet, on the ground that the subject of the public conduct of that artist has disqualified him from competition with honorable men.

Rochefort is the only participator in the duel of ...

...Gambetta is making a tour of the Provinces, ...and was lionized Angiers.

...Three more men in the prisons of Versailles ...Communists under sentence of death.

...Thiers gave a reception this evening, which ...was very brilliant. Official and diplomatic bodies ...were well represented.

Rouher has left this city for Chiselhurst. It is reported that he took with him 3,000,000 francs for the ex-Emperor.

The Orleans princes yesterday discovered and seized sixty shells and grenades, concealed in two market wagons, which entered the gate of Montreuil.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 9.—General Del Rey, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation. Efforts are being made to induce him to withdraw it.

MADRID, April 9.—General Zabala has been appointed to succeed General Del Rey as Minister of War, and to-day took the oath of office.

General Serrano has received notice that his resignation has not been accepted by the King.

The Captain General of Catalonia informs the Government that telegraph lines in the hands of armed Carlists have appeared near Barcelona and Gerona. Flying columns have been sent in pursuit of them. The news is not important in officials. An attempt was made to shoot the Governor of Orense. His brother, who was by his side, was wounded. The assassin escaped in the crowd.

The bandits who stopped and pillaged the train on the Madrid & Andalusia Railway, week before last, have been arrested. The chief of the gang belongs to a distinguished family.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, April 7.—A telegram to General Palacios to-day, from Reynosa, sixty miles from Matamoras, reports Escobedo and Quiroga's forces, about 2,000 strong, with nine pieces of artillery, within a few miles of that place, advancing on the city of Matamoras. All business is closed and commercial men with Brownsville by ferry stopped. National Guard ...ce out, and troops armed to-day. There is great excitement on account of communication with the outside being cut off. The revolution...ists assert that the movement of Escobedo and Quiroga is only a feint to cover an intended attack on a body of troops commanded by General Corvello. The Government troops ...ecome to Rio Grande to reinforce Matamoras and Tampico. The evidences are that the revolutionists are actually advancing on this city.

MATAMORAS, April 8.—The revolutionists are supposed to be within 40 or 50 miles of the city, having accompanied Reynosa and Camargo. At noon this morning, at which time telegraphic communication with that place ceased.

General Serrano has declared martial law, and placed General Ayala, of Monterey, second in command, and in charge of the National Guards, about six hundred of whom were enrolled and armed to-day. Every available measure has been adopted to secure the defence of the city. Persons are prohibited from leaving or entering the city with military passes. Business is entirely suspended.

MATAMORAS, April 9.—General Palacios' proclamation, placing Matamoras under martial law, assumes the right to require all vessels on the Rio Grande to obtain a special permit from him before approaching within twelve miles of the city, above or below, as a precaution against the revolutionists using the river as a means of attack on the city. This order has created considerable opposition on the American side, as it is denied that the Mexican officials can exercise such supervision of the river under any circumstances.

ITALY.

ROME, April 9.—The Pope has refused to receive a sum of money offered him by the Italian Government. In declining the gift, he declared that when it became necessary for him to receive alms as a means of subsistence, he would only receive them from the Catholic world.

The Committee to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Joseph Mazzini has been organized, with General Garibaldi as President.

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of violent eruption. A column of flame shoots several hundred feet above the crater, and dense, sulphurous clouds fall in dense showers around the summit. Tourists are hastening to Naples to witness the spectacle.

SYRIA.

LONDON, April 8.—Additional particulars of the recent dreadful earthquake at Antioch represent that the River Orontes rose and swept over the lower portion of the city. The two bridges across the river were carried away, and great portions of the city walls were thrown down. Anxiety is mostly being sent from the adjacent cities to the scene of the disaster.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—General Sherman and his suite are now here.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Children Teething.—The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is perfectly reliable and harmless.

Hagan's Hair Lazarinac, Frenchpoint Cologne, P. C. Bonjean, sole agent. Unquestionable article for the toilet. Depot, Wabash-av., corner Peck-court.

All Right Salve, the only thing relieves Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sores, &c. It costs per box, sold by Dr. STEPHENS, 131 West Washington, 4 to 3; 89 Fe 1 Tu-1tf—consult at 3 P. M.

Royal Havana Lottery. Extraordinary drawing of April 6, 1872. Tickets only $7. J. A. HAY, TITUS & CO., Agents, No. 12 Wall-st., Box No. 4,955, Post Office, New York.

Upon the health of the South depends the prosperity of the whole country. Those who would save the lives of the famous resorts, but fortunately have at hand a certain preventative and cure, will never regret it.

Ah Fiddle-de-dee!—Laugh at the individual who bids you that the full complement of hair cannot be restored after it has begun to come out fully; we tell you it can. We do not say that Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the hair of the bald, but we have ...ndreds and thousands of times. We ensure on the result.

Give heed!—A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim attention till it gets established in the lungs, when the life of the sufferer is in imminent peril. Then and not until then do many think seriously of relief, when, in fifty cases out of ...ten, what foolish negligence, we say, when a few cents ...ould have procured a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has been in use for many years, and ...thousands of times. We ensure on the result.

The Horse and His Rider.—It was a happy day [illegible] when the Mustang [illegible] ment was first tamed as a curb for the external discretion of [illegible] of both. In like manner, the horse and the household, this wonderful emollient is equally powerful. Its force is equivalent, for purposes of harness-galled, or afflicted with any other of the many superficial ills that flesh is heir to, the Liniment of Capsicum, Pain Cure, and is to be used in every case when applied to draught oxen or cows suffering from caked udder, scratches, saddle galls, or hurts of any description. As an application for bruises, cuts, burns, rheumatism, stiff joints, sprains, neuralgia, earache, and toothache, it takes precedence for cheapness over other local remedies, and is, therefore, an article of prime necessity in families.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY.

STATE-ST., south of Quincy, 67x165, east front.

MADISON-ST., near Lasalle, 30x190, north front.

WABASH-AV., corner Jackson, 60x160, east front.

MICHIGAN-AV., corner Franklin, 50x175, east front.

SOUTH WATER-ST., east of State, 27x140

FOR SALE—IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

MICHIGAN-AV., south of Fourteenth-st., 31 feet west front, full depth.

INDIANA-AV., south of Thirty-fourth-st., lots 24x125, west fronts.

STANTON-AV., South of Douglas place, opposite Bryan-av., 2 lots 44x132, east front.

IMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

WABASH-AV., near Thirty-second-st., good frame house, 10 rooms, good barn, and cheap ground for rent for a term of years; property rents for $1,000 per annum; will be sold for $9,000.

STANTON-AV., near Douglas-place, lot 20x100, two-story frame house, good barn, and cheap ground for rent for a term of years; property rents for $1,000 per annum; will be sold for $9,000.

SOUTH PARK-AV., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., 4 two-story frame houses, 8 rooms in each, with lots, for which an offer is wanted; will be sold cheap. J. D. WHITE, 376 State-st.

FOR SALE—NICE 8 ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT two blocks from Union Park; cheap, if taken soon. E. WINFIELD, 75 Canal-st.

FOR SALE — NEW HOUSE, AND LOT south side Shuffle-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., at a bargain, $7,000; part cash, balance 5 years, time. Also, 2 new houses, to be finished May 1, $4,000 each. Apply at Exchange Bank, 202 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE — A 9 ROOM COTTAGE WITH [illegible] Forty-fifth-st., [illegible] for $2,400. Forty-fifth-st., second house west of Cottage Grove-av. [illegible] as hardware store, 181 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 20 FULTON-st. Apply at house.

FOR SALE—A FINE, NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE and lot, 8 rooms, good location; cheap for cash, $5,000, if taken soon; $600 cash, balance on monthly payments to suit. Inquire of UARICH & SONS, 91 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE HUNTERS, ATTENTION. Best bargain in the market. Two fine 2-story and basement brick front houses, with side entrances, gas, water, bath-room, hot and cold, water, gas, [illegible], and inside blinds, located in [illegible] Price, $10,000 each, on the following terms: $1,000 (a year's rent) cash, and $1,000 a year after, with 7 per cent. This perfect. Must be sold by 1st of April. Inquire only of ULRICH & SONS, 91 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND LOT, 2 [illegible] cheap, for $2,500. R. HUNTINGTON & CO., 192 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR FIFTY-fourth-st., 80 feet front, cheap. On Halsted corner Lakeset, 140 feet, unsurpassed. On Portia-st., near Monroe, 25 feet front, [illegible] cheap. On Lasalle-st., near Monroe, $1,500, easy terms. CLAFLIN BROS., 181 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS, AND lot 24x100, near the corner of Lake and Sangamon-sts., at $2,600. J. H. KEELER, 202 Halsted-st., corner of Harrison.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, NOS. 21 AND 23 Warren-av., with long lease. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD—THE JACKMAN H. mansion, in the city of Janesville, Wis., is offered for sale. The premises front upon the public square, in one of the most desirable locations. The house is built of brick; contains 16 rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements, furnaces, hot and cold water, gas, etc., etc. Stables and other out buildings are attached to the premises. A healthy growth of forest trees, and a full bill of fruit trees in bearing, on which the house is situated. Janesville is a handsome inland city, with a population of 9,000, noted for its educational and religious advantages, not be surpassed. Address ROCK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR COTTAGE—A well improved 40 acre farm near Rochester, Minn., finely located. D. LEONARD, 45 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 60 ACRES OF land, 2 miles in West Town (p. Illinois Central railroad, only $6 per acre. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 320 ACRES, ONE OF the best improved farms in Jasper County, Iowa. Must and will be sold. Abundance of fruit, stock, and timber. Apply to owner and painter. Address S. W. MAXY, Prairie City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property, gristmill act 70 acred land, brick dwelling house and steam engine in Delaware County, Iowa; 220 acre farm in Jo Daviess County, Illinois, 2 miles from railroad station; 240 acres, 2 miles from Elgin, Kane County, Ills., brick house, fine dairy farm. H. C. MOREY, 116 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MANUFACTORY, 75 OR 100 feet to alley, on Jefferson or Clinton-sts., between Madison and Van Buren, or Randolph and Fulton, and east of Halsted-st. HENRY WALLER, 167 Lasalle-st.

WANTED—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PROPERTY owners—We are doing an extensive business in property bordering on the five limits, amongst mechanics and laborers. Chance for investors. Parties having property beyond the five limits which they are desirous to place in such a way as to realize, will do well to entrust us with the sale of the same. Best of references given. HARTMANN & QUINN, Room 16, 167 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE ON THE SOUTH Side a small dwelling, to be moved. Address HOUSE, 252 Thirty-third-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCE—LEGALLY OBTAINED.—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1697.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport. Common law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1138 Wabash-av.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND the United States for sporting men. Send for a close stamped directions. P. O. Drawer, 581 Chicago, Ill.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE paid for old books. CHAPIN & CO., 562 Wabash-av.

SCHWIZER'S COPPER HOUSE AND CIGAR store, 87 Clark-st., corner of Washington. No sale-room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

TO THOSE WHO WANT A HOUSE—DON'T rent but build one. We will put you through at the rate of $30 a day. We get out plans free of charge. Give us a call during the evening at 425 Sedgwick-st., and during the day at 301 or 176 Dearborn-st.

THREE TREES, PLANT TREES—1,000 LOMbardy poplars, from 15 to 20 feet high, the quickest and surest to grow, for sale low. Address B. F. TOBEY, 237 Chicago Grove-av.

WANTED—ODD ENDS OF LUMBER, OR cheap building to be moved at once, suits us for carpenter shop or cheap dwelling. EATON, 167 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—TICKET TO NEW YORK, OVER Lake Shore and N. Y. C. Address O 71, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO TRADE A STOVE, NO. 9, LARGE size, with furniture; will do for boarding house, for all American watch; must be a good time-keeper. Address Z 64, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST A BOUT $2,000 IN SOME good legitimate business. Address, stating business, M 35, Tribune office.

WM. H. ILIFF, BRICKLAYER, BUILDER and contractor. Address 312 West Adams-st, or Box 117 Mechanics and Builders Exchange.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO TO FOUR LOFTS for office, show-room and manufactory; must be on first tables; lofts to be about 40x100 feet, more or less. Address, or apply to, J. M. BRUNSWICK & CO., 181 and 183 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURnished room, suitable for an office, between Clark-st. and State-st and north of Twelfth; rent not to exceed $12 per month. Address Mrs. LONG, 322 W. Adams.

WANTED—TO RENT—ANY PERSON HAVing the city for the summer may have furnished house and a barn, in desirable location, and wishing to rent same to a responsible party (family adults), will please call on or address LUMBER, 180 Kingsbury-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A MODern house; owners to board in full or part payment of rent, with privilege of taking a few adult persons to board. Best of references. Address M F 36, Branch Tribune office, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, FOR A small respectable family, a cottage of 6 to 8 rooms unfurnished, on West or south side; rent not to exceed $15 a month—cheaper would be preferred. Address, with particulars, to D 14, Tribune Down-town office, 167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, and sleeping room, for dentist's office, on West Madison or Washington-st, east of Elizabeth-st. Address D 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW OR MAY 1, ON the South side, a suite of furnished rooms by a single gentleman, without board. Address D 16, Tribune Branch office, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM (with or without board) on West side, east of Union Park, address T 26, care Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—2D FLOOR FOR OFFICE and store-room; first-class neighborhood; rent not to exceed $25 per month, near corner South Water and Wabash or Michigan-avs, or Lake-st. Address R 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE WEST DIVIsion, a house suitable for 4 persons. Address with particulars, G H J, 120 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, without children; entire furnished 2d story, 4 rooms, of a 2-story frame house on Wabash-av., between Eighteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Best references given and required. Address U 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW OR 1ST OF MAY, a front office, or part of it, on 1st floor, on or within 3 blocks of the river, and between Lake and Adams-sts. Address G 18 Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 A DAY MADE BY either sex on small capital; samples sent for 25c. MERRILL & CO., 120 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY, TO sell a new and valuable article, that will pay from $5 to $15 per day cash. Send 10 cents for return postage and samples. Address H. E. TEBBITT, Room 7, 257 Wabash-av., Chicago.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

ON HAND—GORDON, DESIGNER, EXCELsior, Universal and Gillott's pens; Sanborn's metal type; Sanborn's printers' and leaders' indexes; rules, borders, etc., etc. Complete outfits for the trade. Prices furnished on short notice at the lowest prices. ROBERT FERGUS & SONS, 49 North Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business; secrets, marriages. Law suits, lost friends, loss or stolen property, and locate it; tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 150 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OF THE MOST beautiful and complete homes in Cook County, located in Hyde Park. This property is within 10 minutes' walk of the depot, and 5 minutes' walk of the lake. The building consists of a large house, well built, with all modern conveniences, and 10 acres of ground, thoroughly underdrained, set with choice fruit trees, covering about one acre. The buildings consist